FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872. NUMBER 110.

NEW YORK.

The "Tribune" Explains its Position.

GREELEY CONGRATULATED.

Consultation on the Alabama Claims.

UNCLE SAM TO STAND FIRM.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Burning of Niblo's Theatre.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN INVESTIGATION.

The majority report from the Book Committee, presented in the Methodist General Conference, states that in the past four years the interests of the Book Concern have made substantial progress. The losses by the Chicago fire amounted to $90,000 beyond all available insurance, but the energy and wise action of the agents prevented any serious interruption of business. But a greater calamity befell the N. Y. Book Concern, the losses in which could not be estimated by dollars and cents. Appraised in the report is there a *resume* of the proceedings taken by the committee to investigate the charges against the Book Concern. The result of those investigations, however, has been a growing conviction that instead of the charges which were charged, the business management is orderly and systematic; that the theory and practice is nearly as perfect as could well be expected in a business so peculiar as the Methodist Book Concern. Of course, its business has not always been as complete as now, and its history, from simple and rude beginnings up through various stages of progress to the present completeness, would be an exceedingly interesting study. It would doubtless be found that the management had not always kept pace with the growth of business. It might be found, perhaps, that the employes had sometimes proved dishonest or incompetent, that petty peculations and losses may have occurred, but the committee feel assured that no large business establishment in the land, growing up from small beginnings, can show so fair a record in these respects as our great publishing house East and West, and with an assurance such as they have felt in the report, Committee can now commend them to the confidence and patronage of our people and public generally.

Mr. Kilbreth's report was then read. The gist of his findings is contained in the following summary of results: The method of account and the state of the office business for a great many years were not creditable things, much of the time standing in confused and careless shapes. I have, nevertheless, not discovered anything in the department of accounts, the office proper, where dishonesty is covered up. The nature of the case did not, and could not, undertake scrutiny into details, but confined me chiefly to footings and entries on which were based the accusations and complaints. The strictures of experts employed by the Assistant Agent, Dr. Gallagher, to examine and classify the books and accounts, were in many cases correct and just, but not as relates to the last five years. Their discoveries were such as did not require the aid of an accountant, but in cases requiring proper qualifications of an expert, they betrayed decided professional incompetency. The books and accounts for the last five or six years have undergone a decided change for the better, and if there is any reason now to complain of them, though some of the particular modes of accounts could be improved. The books in the departments of the printing office and bindery are in an orderly state. Taking the whole sheet together, the books and books represent a true condition of the business. The Financial Department is and has been for many years regulated by an admirable system, and has reached its management a degree of exactness which can scarcely be improved. In regard to the printing department, I cannot speak approvingly of the position held formerly by James Porter, through whose hands the paper was purchased from 1864 to 1869, because of the damaging suspicions and dangerous opportunities the position gave rise to. I do not find, as alleged, that the commissions paid by manufacturers of paper to the agent of the Book Concern. If in accepting a few odd lots, involving no large sum, procured from Porter as a dealer for which an excessive price was charged, paper of the grade and kind by the house, as procured through him, cost the Concern only fair market rates. If the Concern bore the commissions, why did the manufacturers so earnestly desire Porter's appointment? I do not find any evidence that ever of fraud against Goodenough, formerly Superintendent of the Printing Department. The printing office, in its internal government, was, I think, never better managed than under his superintendency. My only objection has been stated. In the building, bad administration of affairs prevailed under Hoffman, especially in the last several years of his superintendency, though it has been in this case, as it is and will always in such cases, difficult to establish frauds by direct or legal proofs, yet they, in my judgment, existed, and the Concern suffered thereby. The actual losses suffered by the Concern, in the only department where fraud was done, the bindery, do not, according to my judgment, much exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. They do not justify the extravagant statements of the enemies of the press, whose managers no doubt believed what they published to be true, and their motives should not be harshly judged. It is to me a matter of wonder that in so large a business as the Book Concern, during so many years, that frauds and irregularities discovered, after searching examinations, are so small—smaller I doubt not, than would be found in average of equal business and number of employes in many persons. While there are internal usages and forms of business which even yet could be improved, the general management has for many years been found able and honest. I have arrived at this judgment through all the financial revulsions of the past, when the most reputable houses, publishers among them, bowed beneath the storm, the Methodist Book Concern was able to stand unshaken and erect. I trust it may always be so, and believe it will. In conclusion, I request that you order an appropriation not exceeding $1,100 to cover my actual expenses, including a small sum for clerical assistance. The items will be furnished at the time of payment. For any services I decline compensation. Respectfully, James P. Kilbreth, New York, April 26.

Dr. Slicer, of Baltimore, presented a minority report, which arrives at the following conclusions: The business of the Book Concern not organized with suitable checks, balances and safeguards, for the want of which the property of the Concern has been put in peril and a large amount irrecoverably lost. First—It is admitted that for many years bills of purchase were left exclusively for audit and certification to the party contracting them; secondly—No records were kept in the department by means of which it could be shown that goods bought for the department were received, or if received, that they answered in quantity and quality to the goods bought; thirdly—Mr. Hoffman, superintendent of the bindery, was allowed to draw money at will, frequently drawing in excess of any vouchers furnished by him. This person appears to have been a great favorite with the principal agent, as was seen, first, in his extraordinary zeal in exculpating him from all complaints and charges preferred against him before the committee, and, secondly, in fact that he was allowed in addition to the regular salary, some $1,600 per year in the shape of odd sweepings. It is claimed that he divided some of this with his subordinates, but it does not appear that the Concern required this of him; thirdly, in that he was allowed and justified by his superior in office in making presents of costly and elegant books belonging to the Concern to William M. Tweed and other personal friends; and, fourthly, in being permitted, without rebuke, to absent himself from duty more than half the time during business hours. It is strange that under such circumstances, with defective methods of business, with the door wide open to frauds, that they should be found to exist? A system of purchasing paper prevailed for years in the printing department which was exceptionally unbusinesslike, brought scandal on the reputation of the Concern, and, as we believe, occasioned serious losses. The accounts of the Concern for years been kept in the most unsatisfactory manner. The superficial inspection of Mr. Kilbreth permitted him to indulge a hope that for the last five years there has been great improvement. The minority are prepared to present most conclusive proofs that even in this he is mistaken. The inventories of property have been so made as to be unreliable, so that but little dependence can be placed on the annual exhibits of agents to the conferences so far as relates to the actual resources of business during the year, or real assets of the Concern. The minority have been driven to the conclusion that the Book Concern has suffered from the want of personal supervision, the principal agent and some of his subordinates giving undue attention to private business, to corporations, and various forms of speculation, in part carried on in the Concern interests, having divided the time consumed and energies paid by the Concern directed elsewhere. From such imputations even the severest criticism and most earnest opponents of the assistant agent entirely exempt him. We believe that Dr. Lanahan has suffered serious wrong. The chief paper bearing his name as publisher has cautioned the public against his statements. His feelings have been outraged. Twice has the sentence of suspicion been pronounced against him. A vote of censure has been declared, and the act only arrested by the constitutional interference of the Episcopacy. He has been put to heavy cost in defending himself, while we have reason to believe that the costs of prosecuting him have been paid from the funds at the Book Concern. The minority believe the statements they have submitted true in every respect, and fully accept the responsibility of sustaining them. We ask a searching and faithful examination before an impartial and competent tribunal.

Dr. Lanahan will endeavor to have his report read to-morrow. He makes twenty distinct allegations, which he supports by documentary proof and other evidences. He charges, first, James J. Porter with the procuring of paper for the Concern for his own personal profit; second, that Dr. Carlton knew this; third, that Porter was an unfit person to hold the position; fourth, Goodenough died when he said he appointed Porter because he must be relieved of the care pressing on him; fifth, after Porter ceased to purchase paper for the Concern, there was a saving of over $1,855 a year; sixth, the Bindery Department has been defrauded of a large amount in the single item of leather; seventh and eighth, Hoffman disposed of leather and kept money belonging to the Concern; ninth, the Superintendent of the bindery was wrongfully allowed the gold sweepings; tenth, Hoffman was dishonest in paying wages; eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, the management of Hoffman was loose and extravagant, and the bindery inventories and account books contain false entries; fifteenth, the amount of profits reported in the exhibit to the annual Conferences, as added to the capital stock of Concern, are incorrect; sixteenth, from 1863 to 1868 inclusive, while the Concern had heavy cash balances, more money was paid than received as interest, and there is a discrepancy between the average balances, as shown by cash loans for three years and the books of the Shoe and Leather Bank; seventeenth, that from 1863 to 1866 inclusive, errors in depository accounts accumulated to the amount of $785,528.31, and were finally charged out arbitrarily as a loss; eighteenth, a false entry appears on the books of Brown Bros. & Co., of this city, with $20,000; nineteenth, that while the sales in New York have been steadily on the increase, with the exception the exhibits of profits to the annual Conference show a steady decrease, though the prices of publications remain unchanged; twentieth, the Periodical account was kept in such a way that almost any interpretation can be placed upon it. In conclusion, Dr. Lanahan asks that a special committee be appointed, before whom he may have an opportunity to make his charges good.

CONSULTATION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Herald* states that Earl Granville's response to the American proposition that if the British Government would propose to establish an international principle covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages was considered at meeting of the President, Cabinet and members of the Congressional Foreign Committees. The proposition of Granville is as follows: That the United States withdraw the claims for consequential damages from the Geneva tribunal, Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside of the provisions of the Treaty; and that in future wars, whenever either nation is a belligerent and the other a neutral, the neutral shall not be held responsible for direct or consequential damages or claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the treaty of Washington refers. This was a surprise the to President, who, finding that diplomacy failed, called in the members of the Congressional Foreign Committees, to whom he stated his anxiety to save the treaty, but not at a sacrifice of any principle, and having failed to obtain such proposal from England as he expected, he was in favor of withdrawing Mr. Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole matter, as at first, before the Geneva tribunal.

The Republican members of the House Committee stated that they thought the question of consequential damages never should have been put into the case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation was thus involved, the committee were willing to do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in the stand it may be necessary to make.

The President said it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country. While recognizing the authority conferred, he was anxious that the immediate representatives of the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied on the committees to stand by him in case it should be necessary to abandon the treaty.

In response to a remark as to the extraordinary measure calling in the committees, Secretary Fish said they were not called on for advice, but support.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, responded by saying that if the support expected was just, the Democratic members of the committees should also have been invited, and he (Ambler) would not imperil the Republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the interest of the party.

Mr. Willard agreed with Mr. Ambler, and positively declared that the mistake of the administration could not be fastened on the Republican party by any measure of expediency.

This terminated the interview. After their withdrawal, the President and Secretary Fish finally decided that Granville's proposition was unacceptable, and that we cannot recede from our case as presented at Geneva, and a dispatch to that effect was telegraphed to Minister Schenck.

BURNING OF NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The inside of Niblo's Theatre was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The walls are left standing, but the building was gutted and filled with water. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered, that a general alarm was sounded, bringing out the entire fire department. A cordon of police was placed around the block bounded by Broadway, Crosby, Prince and Spring streets. The hook and ladder companies commenced tearing down the interior block, which were soon driven out by the intense heat. The theatre was entirely destroyed. The rear of the Metropolitan Hotel caught fire, causing a stampede of the guests and employes. The rear of Helmbold's store also caught fire. Considerable damage was done. While the fire was in progress an explosion of gas occurred in the theatre, which severely injured Captain Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct police, and nearly suffocated four firemen, who were rescued with difficulty.

The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hotel states that the hotel itself sustained little or no damage and will be open for all guests of the fire by to-morrow. The fire originated in the dome, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The theatre was being prepared for the production of the spectacular plays "Ali Baba" and "Black Friday."

The following are the losses: Cole, of the Grand Opera House, loses properties and scenery, value $30,000; uninsured. Jarrett & Palmer, lessees, lose $28,000; one-fourth insured. A. T. Stewart owned the building, on which there is a loss of $50,000; fully insured. The damage to the Metropolitan Hotel, principally by water, is about $15,000; fully insured. The building adjoining on Broadway, the property of Henry Beadle, was damaged to the amount of $10,000; insured.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, considers the question in a very unfortunate position, and dresses its dealing to find any remedy for the trouble. It questions whether the removal of Secretary Fish, as demanded from some quarters, would offer a solution. If his successor would withdraw the indirect claims, partisan antagonism to the administration would denounce it for backing down before John Bull. It was a mistake to introduce indirect claims, but to withdraw them now is a very different matter. The *Times*, inquiring in which direction lies the weight of public opinion on the subject, concludes as follows: "Public opinion on such a question is all important. No administration has a right to disregard it, nor could it stand up against the odium of disregarding it. We could wish the people would find some means of making known their desire on this point. At present we again admit that we see no way out of the difficulty. So far as present appearances, it looks to us as if the treaty must fall through. No wise and just effort to save it ought to be neglected."

LABOR REFORM CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the Labor Reform League was held in Cooper Institute on Saturday. A long series of resolutions was adopted in favor of woman's rights, agrarianism, general equality, and other similar doctrines, and denouncing Horace Greeley and the men who nominated him.

The evening session of the Labor Reform League was addressed by Messrs. Orvis, Brisbane, Andrews, Orvis and Banks and Madame Woodhull and Mrs. Middlebrook. Mr. Orvis declared that Greeley, Bryant and A. T. Stewart were the dangerous classes, and not John Morrisey, and were the wicked men of New York. Mrs. Middlebrook stated that she had heard it whispered that Beecher was to be the people's candidate for President. Several speakers were severe on Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton for devoting themselves only to woman suffrage and neglecting the rights of labor.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" POSITION.

The *Tribune* says: "There are those who insist that the *Tribune's* avowed purpose will be henceforth somewhat other than a partisan gladiator, and will be overwhelmed by the unexpected nomination made at Cincinnati. It means to disappoint them. Its convictions on grave public questions will still, when occasion invites, be expressed with due frankness by it, and will try to give those who differ from it reason for and faith bearing that they shall have no reason and rarely a pretext for complaint."

HARD MONEY.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Samuel Ruggles presented a report on coinage. He offered a resolution requesting Congress to make the gold dollar the unit of value, that the silver dollar be legal tender only for amounts not exceeding five dollars, thus putting an end to a double standard for legal money, and that the silver dollar be made to weigh 412½ grains, instead of 384 4-5 grains, in order to correspond with certain French, Belgian, Swiss, Grecian, Spanish and Austrian coins.

SENATOR FENTON'S JUDGMENT CONFIRMED.

Whitelaw Reid received the following telegram from Senator Fenton, at Washington, several hours before the nomination: "My judgment at Cincinnati, in regard to Greeley's nomination, is hourly being confirmed. I find upon my return here all the encouragement I had reason to hope for: then let me repeat to you and others, that his nomination will be triumphantly endorsed by the American people."

GREELEY CONGRATULATED.

The *Sun* publishes the following congratulatory telegrams to Mr. Greeley from Washington:

I have met to congratulate you on being selected to lead a movement which, by the will of the people and God's blessing, is to reform and purify the government. LUMAN TRUMBULL.

I warmly welcome your nomination and predict your election. R. E. FENTON.

PAINTERS' STRIKE.

It was announced at a meeting of the Federal Council of Internationals yesterday, that the painters of this city, numbering fifteen hundred, would strike to-day for eight hours, and pay as before. The Internationals unanimously resolved that their aid, if necessary, and sympathy, would be extended to the painters during the strike.

STRIKES.

Workmen on the East River bridge caisson have struck for three dollars for four hours' work. They now get two dollars and forty-three cents for four and a half hours' labor.

The printers' strike to-day was successful. Most of their employers conceded the advance asked.

CONDEMNED TOBACCO.

Judge Blatchford has denied the motion for a new trial in a case in which the jury found a verdict for the Government, condemning about $200,000 worth of tobacco, seized on the premises of C. H. Lillenthal for irregularities, causing a loss in the internal revenue.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Miss Couch, the alleged blackmailer of Rev. Dr. Carter, was admitted to bail in five thousand dollars.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

John Bull on Greeley's Nomination.

MATAMORAS REINFORCED.

Spanish Revolutionists Fleeing into France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN BULL ON GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

LONDON, May 6.—The morning papers comment on the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The *Times* says that the nomination of Greeley is farcical, and that his election is hopeless; it, however, kills President Grant's chance for re-election, and makes certain the nomination of a candidate by the Democrats.

The *Post* argues that Greeley will be successful if his nomination is endorsed by either of the conventions yet to be held, but such action the *Post* thinks impossible.

The *Telegraph* says the nomination of Greeley directly concerns England, because he is hostile to the treaty of Washington and is a bigoted protectionist.

The *News* praises Greeley, but doubts his fitness for the position of chief magistrate of a great nation.

THE CONSEQUENTIAL CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 6.—It is thought the motion of Lord Russell for an humble address to the Government praying that the British arbitrator at Geneva be instructed to withdraw from the tribunal until the claims of the United States for consequential damages are withdrawn, which was to be made in parliament to-night, will be again postponed.

AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, May 6.—The uncertain aspect of the American Presidential question had a marked influence on American bonds. The market has become flat.

DON CARLOS' CAPTURE NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, May 6—*Midnight.*—No confirmation of the reported capture of Don Carlos by the Spanish troops has been received.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 6.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has passed.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The steamship Westphalia, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

OFFICERS CENSURED.

PARIS, May 6.—The report of the Committee on Capitulations censures the officers who commanded at Toul, Laon and Soissons, because when they surrendered to the German troops they neglected to spike the guns on the fortifications.

COMMUNIST PRISONERS.

Two hundred and fifty Communists, who since their trials have been confined in fortifications on the isle of Aix, sailed to-day for New Caledonia, to serve out their sentences.

NELLIE GRANT AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, May 6.—Miss Nellie Grant was to-day accompanied by Mesdames Thiers and Ollivier to Versailles, where they visited the playing of the fountains. The party subsequently lunched at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

MATAMORAS, May 4.—The steamer Tobasco arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande from Vera Cruz with several hundred reinforcements for this city and munitions of war.

CORTINA'S COMMAND DIMINISHING.

General Cortina has been relieved of the command of the regular cavalry, which has been incorporated into the General Rocha cavalry force, which, with the reinforcements just arrived, brings his available force to about two thousand regulars and one thousand National Guards. Cortina still has a few volunteer cavalry along as scouts.

THROWING UP EARTHWORKS.

The revolutionists are said to be encamped near Reynoso, where they are throwing up earthworks. It is said that General Martinez is coming down from the mountains with two thousand cavalry, to join Travan, and Guerrgo, at Reynosa, when another advance will be made on our city.

SPAIN.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, May 6.—A telegram from Bayonne says: It is again rumored in that city that Don Carlos has been captured by the Spanish Government forces. Roda has certainly fled to France. The Government of Spain has made a demand upon France for his expulsion from French territory.

FLEEING INTO FRANCE.

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Paris to the *Standard* says that Don Carlos and one hundred of his followers have been captured.

PARIS, May 6.—Three hundred inhabitants of the province of Navarre have fled into France to escape impressment into the ranks of Don Carlos, who were previously engaged with the loyal forces.

GERMANY.

PERSONAL.

BERLIN, May 6.—J. C. Bancroft Davis leaves to-morrow for Cologne. He expects to arrive in Paris on Saturday.

The Emperor William gave a lengthy audience to-day to Prince Hohenlohe-Schilling-Fürest.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

OFFENBACH BOUFFE is said to be dying out in France.

A PANAORAMA of the American War is exhibited in New Zealand, and is well attended.

MR. DISRAELI is reported to be once more about to try his fate as a dramatic writer.

MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, it is stated, will be the "leading man" at the Globe Theatre, Boston next season.

THE Imperial Theatre in Vienna paid last year 30,000 florins to the authors of original plays performed on that stage.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, who might be called the brother of his father's son, is playing starring engagements in the cities of the Atlantic coast.

AN American hymn for the Boston Jubilee has been written by Mr. Walcot, in which he brings in the name of President Grant and other dignitaries.

THE Messrs. Strackosch will not attempt another operatic venture next season, but, it is understood, will bring out Mlle. Carlotte Patti in concert.

IT is understood that Mr. Sothern will not return to England at the close of the present season, but will remain in America for some time to come.

THE price of season tickets for the Boston Jubilee, with reserved seats, has been fixed at fifty dollars each, transferable and admitting one person to all concerts to be given at the Coliseum, from June 17th to July 4th, inclusive.

THE New York *World* says: Messrs. Jarrett and Maretzek receive a cable telegram every morning from Eneca, assuring them that she will be here without fail, and asking for particulars about the small-pox and the facilities of photographing. While on the other hand, Messrs. Strakosch and Hess receive every morning cable telegrams assuring them that she cannot by any possibility come here for the next ten years.

At the conclusion of Parepa's present season in this country she goes to Europe, whither she is accompanied by her husband, and will spend a year in Italy before again returning to America. Among the members of the musical profession who sail for Europe on the 4th of next month are Mlle. Nilsson, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. William Castle, Mme. Duval, Mr. Jarret, and Mr. Barre.

THE New York *Weekly Review* says: "We are not much in love with amateur performers and performances. We are frequently invited in the capacity of dramatic or musical critic to witness and notice amateur representations, and generally find them not only tiresome but embarrassing. The performers claim an exemption from criticism to which the reading public is open, and at the same time covet and generally expect praise as high as the most finished artist could deserve or receive.

It is pleasant to observe that Europe is beginning to draw upon us in the way of our musical talent. Miss Kellogg is not alone. There are other American sopranos who cannot fail to attract the attention of English and continental managers ere long. Among these latter we may name our fair young country-woman, Miss Vienna Demorest, who is making a most successful tour of the West with Wehli, the pianist, and other fine artists. Among others who are going abroad to study, are Mrs. Ninniger and Miss Kate Smith, both, already well known in musical circles in New York.

MANY have no doubt heard of the death of Amelia Garcia, the famous singer. At one time —in the height of her theatrical fame—she was acknowledged the beauty of her profession. She died, it is said, from the effects of poison administered by her own hands; and, as the New Orleans *Picayune* says, after taking the poison she seated herself at the piano, and for more than an hour played and sang. Her rich, thrilling voice, rising to its full compass, revelled in the sweetest music the listeners had ever heard. Strains of passionate sorrow mingled with the sorrowful cadence of a funeral dirge as the dying cantratrice sang her life away.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CONGRESS.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

FERNANDO WOOD SLIGHTED.

A Row Raised in Consequence.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE QUESTION TABLED.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872.

SENATE.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

MR. SUMNER moved to take up the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race or color in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown. Lost.

ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, a bill providing that the next federal election in Louisiana be held on the first Monday in November, the same day as the State election, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill as setting a bad precedent, which might be abused for political purposes.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the postoffice approbation bill came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the amendment increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil to $450,000, and providing for a semi-monthly service.

The amendment by Mr. Ferry reducing the amount to $300,000 was adopted.

Mr. WINDOM stated that the service could not be performed for that sum, and had leave to withdraw all amendments offered by the Committee, thus leaving the item as it came from the House.

The amendment appropriating $844,900 for postoffice deficiencies was agreed to.

The amendment abolishing the franking privilege after the first of next January was tabled—yeas 29, nays 22.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Blair, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenter, Cameron, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, of West Virginia, Edmunds, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kelley, Logan, Norwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Rice, Sawyer, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Vickers, West and Windom—29.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Coke, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harlan, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson and Wright—22.

The motion prohibiting persons who have held office in any Executive Department of the Government acting as attorney, solicitor or agent in the prosecution of any claim against the United States was struck out.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment to the bill appropriating $42,5000 per annum for ten years for mail service between San Francisco and Australia; but, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, it was tabled.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate and the Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Many bills of no general interest were introduced, the reading of which consumed most of the morning hour, which had been devoted to the call of Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Service bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, by way of sarcasm on Messrs. Kelley and Maynard, sent up their substitute for the Tariff and Tax bills, altered to read "To increase the internal revenue and supplies to meet, not adding to the revenue," the reading of which Mr. Cox demanded, and which effectually used up the morning hour.

A "LOG ROLLING" PROPOSITION.

Mr. DAVIS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a rule making it in order to take up the bill for the repeal of the Fairmount Park Act, and the playing of the fountains. The party subsequently lunched at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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A PANAORAMA of the American War is exhibited in New Zealand, and is well attended.

MR. DISRAELI is reported to be once more about to try his fate as a dramatic writer.

MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, it is stated, will be the "leading man" at the Globe Theatre, Boston next season.

THE Imperial Theatre in Vienna paid last year 30,000 florins to the authors of original plays performed on that stage.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, who might be called the brother of his father's son, is playing starring engagements in the cities of the Atlantic coast.

AN American hymn for the Boston Jubilee has been written by Mr. Walcot, in which he brings in the name of President Grant and other dignitaries.

THE Messrs. Strackosch will not attempt another operatic venture next season, but, it is understood, will bring out Mlle. Carlotte Patti in concert.

IT is understood that Mr. Sothern will not return to England at the close of the present season, but will remain in America for some time to come.

THE price of season tickets for the Boston Jubilee, with reserved seats, has been fixed at fifty dollars each, transferable and admitting one person to all concerts to be given at the Coliseum, from June 17th to July 4th, inclusive.

THE New York *World* says: Messrs. Jarrett and Maretzek receive a cable telegram every morning from Eneca, assuring them that she will be here without fail, and asking for particulars about the small-pox and the facilities of photographing. While on the other hand, Messrs. Strackosch and Hess receive every morning cable telegrams assuring them that she cannot by any possibility come here for the next ten years.

At the conclusion of Parepa's present season in this country she goes to Europe, whither she is accompanied by her husband, and will spend a year in Italy before again returning to America. Among the members of the musical profession who sail for Europe on the 4th of next month are Mlle. Nilsson, Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, Mr. William Castle, Mme. Duval, Mr. Jarret, and Mr. Barre.

THE New York *Weekly Review* says: "We are not much in love with amateur performers and performances. We are frequently invited in the capacity of dramatic or musical critic to witness and notice amateur representations, and generally find them not only tiresome but embarrassing. The performers claim an exemption from criticism to which the reading public is open, and at the same time covet and generally expect praise as high as the most finished artist could deserve or receive.

It is pleasant to observe that Europe is beginning to draw upon us in the way of our musical talent. Miss Kellogg is not alone. There are other American sopranos who cannot fail to attract the attention of English and continental managers ere long. Among these latter we may name our fair young country-woman, Miss Vienna Demorest, who is making a most successful tour of the West with Wehli, the pianist, and other fine artists. Among others who are going abroad to study, are Mrs. Ninniger and Miss Kate Smith, both, already well known in musical circles in New York.

MANY have no doubt heard of the death of Amelia Garcia, the famous singer. At one time —in the height of her theatrical fame—she was acknowledged the beauty of her profession. She died, it is said, from the effects of poison administered by her own hands; and, as the New Orleans *Picayune* says, after taking the poison she seated herself at the piano, and for more than an hour played and sang. Her rich, thrilling voice, rising to its full compass, revelled in the sweetest music the listeners had ever heard. Strains of passionate sorrow mingled with the sorrowful cadence of a funeral dirge as the dying cantratrice sang her life away.

THE CAPITAL.

Flower's Rock Drill Patent.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Reports on Sales of Arms.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1872.

REPORT ON SALES OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

Mr. Aiken, of Pennsylvania, from the minority of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted a report to-day in reference to sales of arms to France. The report states that the greater number of witnesses examined were officers of the War and Ordnance Departments, or were connected therewith, and insists, in the first place, that the War Department gave a latitudinarian construction to the act of Congress of the 20th of July, 1868, authorizing the sale of damaged arms, ordnance stores etc., which is dangerous to a republican form of Government, where a strict construction of all the acts of Congress ought to be the rule; secondly, that the War and Ordnance Departments most clearly, or could have known, if they had made an inquiry, that the bulk of the arms were going to France, as they were delivered at a pier in New York City which was the pier of French vessels, and at which French vessels were in the habit of loading, that some of these arms were delivered directly on board of French steamers in the presence of persons in the employ of the Ordnance Bureau at New York City, and that some were delivered in boxes marked R. F., which was generally understood to mean French Republic; also that some of the guns were delivered after the 13th of October, 1870, the day on which it became unlawfully known that the Remingtons were agents of the French Government. Leaving the question of the neutrality laws to be argued, this proceeding might have been taken as a protest by a Government more captious than Prussia, and the country might become involved in all the horrors of war. As to the financial transactions, it appears that the whole amount for which the guns were stated to have been sold was paid into the Treasury Department, except $219,705.33 dollars which is said to have been expended in transportation and getting the guns ready; but the items of this expenditure are not given. There is no evidence that any person except one received any pay or commission from this sale, and he was not connected with any department of the government. He received $10,000 from a firm of arms dealers in Baltimore, on account of the sale to it from the Navy Department. He states that he received the money as commissions and that no other person got any portion of the money.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, south-westerly winds and clear weather, with probably local rain-storms south-eastward over the north-west and upper lakes region on Tuesday; cloudy and possibly threatening weather from the south-west to the lakes; a falling barometer, southerly winds and increased cloudiness over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; partially cloudy weather over middle and New England States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

CONSIDERING SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning had under consideration the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and voted to recommend a concurrence in the one which relates to the pay of Government Directors of the Pacific Railroad, in the so-called Morrill amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion by constantly loyal claimants.

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

A telegram received at the Department of Justice from Marietta, Ga., dated to-day, at Charleston says a deputy marshal just returned from Marietta, Ga., reports that Capers Scott, Wesley Scott and William Harris, whom he arrested on a bench warrant issued by the circuit court, were taken from them by an armed crowd of thirty or forty men. The men arrested are duly indicted for violating the enforcement act.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Representative Poland to-day introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that a Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected, neither be chosen President nor Vice President, nor shall any person hold any United States Court be chosen President nor Vice President within two years of the termination of his judicial office.

PATENT EXTENSION.

The House Committee on Patents has under consideration the application for extension of Flower's Rock Drill patent, which expired last month, after an existence of 21 years. There is a strong opposition to further extension, as the matter affects the interests of all railroad and mining companies.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The House Committee on Elections to-day unanimously agreed to report in favor of Gidding, Democrat, against Clark, the sitting member, from the Third District of Texas; also in favor of A. W. Wallace, the sitting member from the Fourth Carolina District, retaining his seat.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Wm. Bertron, of New Orleans, Collector at Mobile; Andrew J. Evans, United States Attorney for Western Texas; Thomas B. Shannon, Collector at San Francisco, and Thomas N. Lee, Postmaster at Hancock, Michigan.

BILL PASSED TO ADMITTING UTAH.

A memorial was presented in the House to-day from about 5,000 citizens of Utah, protesting against the admission of that territory into the Union. It was accompanied by affidavits, of thirty apostate Mormons against Brigham Young and the Mormon Church.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1872.

THE SPITE CONVENTION.

At last the grand culmination has been reached, and the efforts of the assistant Democrats have done their worst at playing into Democratic hands. The Democratic managers could not have done better in aid of the enemies of their avowed principles. It now remains to be seen whether the good sense of the American people will insist upon speaking for itself and be overridden, and they be driven by mere dissatisfied politicians to take up men whom no considerable number of them have called to represent their sentiments—men who do not represent them—or whether the masses of the voters will insist upon saying who shall be their standard bearers in the approaching campaign. Greeley and Brown have no possible chance of success without gaining the free consent of the party represented through its regular organization. Shall their nominations be dictated by the Democracy which organized the Cincinnati movement? Such an idea is an insult to the intelligence of Republicans. If ever there was a system of artificial combination and the ignoring of the people at large has been carried to the extremes of caricature and absurdity, it is by the Cincinnati convention.

Of the seventy-four United States Senators, who are supposed to represent the several States, only two have taken part in the convention—that notorious political adventurer, Carl Schurz, and that pitiful cypher—Tipton—for even Fenton stole away ashamed of the company. Of the two hundred and forty members of the House of Representatives, who certainly represent the latest expression of public opinion, upon political questions,—not a single man has either been present or written a letter of sympathy.

It is a pitiful assemblage of cast-off place-seekers and soreheads of unsavory reputation, without character or standing, and its chief leaders are Scovell of New Jersey, Fowler of Tennessee, and Ross of Kansas, who committed himself by his vote and speech in favor of impeachment, D. D. Field, counsellor to Fisk and the infamous Erie Ring, McCl

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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 43f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113⅝@113¾.

"On to Richmond." 1861. "Young men go West." 1865. "On to Washington." 1872.

When Greeley returned from the South in June last, he was particularly bitter in his denunciations of the so-called carpet-baggers. It is now known that he received the support of this class in the late convention, and it is supposed he thinks better of them. Time works wonders.

Carl Schurz and his German associates who took part in the Cincinnati Convention, are very bitter in their feelings against Greeley and Brown. They say they were completely sold out, as Adams was to have been the nominee. There appears to have been some shrewd ring-masters at Cincinnati.

Mr. Butt, member from Limerick, has petitioned the House of Commons to place Ireland in a position similar to one of the States in this country. He asked that the inhabitants be permitted to elect a Governor, and control minor districts with their own officers. Mr. Gladstone replied on behalf of the government, that the plan was impracticable.

A year ago Jefferson Davis, in his speeches throughout the South, advised his friends to remain quiet and take no part in politics until such time as they held the balance of power. The Southern papers now imagine that that time has come, and advise all the friends of the "lost cause" to rally to the support of Greeley and Brown. It is noticeable that the colored voters and all the Union men of the South support Grant. Greeley is welcome to the rest.

We have received a despatch from Mr. J. S. Rutan, of Beaver County, denying all knowledge of the telegram published in the *Argus*, and also one from the operator at Beaver to the same effect. We freely give him the benefit of the denial, and suggest that this would have been the proper way to approach the subject from the first instead of calling people liars, as the *Radical*, Mr. Rutan's "organ," saw fit to do. We have no disposition to do the gentleman injustice, and publish his denial with pleasure.

We have heard of but one Republican in this community who would have voted for Grant, who now declares he will vote for Greeley. The Republicans of this city and neighborhood have the most unbounded confidence in the capacity and patriotism of the President, and while they respect Mr. Greeley for his past course on the tariff and anti-slavery questions, they cannot but feel that he has allowed himself to stray off from the fold, and turned his back against his friends without good cause. This statement will not be denied, as it truthfully states the sentiment of this locality. General Grant will carry Allegheny county with its usual majority, and we have no fears of the State.

The latest advices from the insurrec- , headed by the youthful Don Carlos, d lead to the belief that the has succeeded in driving out the rebels and crushing the rebellion. At one time it was rumored that Castelar the Republican leader had joined the insurgents, but this cannot be true. Nor does it appear that the church has, as is generally expected it would do, given countenance and assistance to the cause of Don Carlos. His enterprise has so far proved a wild and mismanaged affair, as he evidently depended on a general uprising in his favor, which would have developed competent leaders. Amadeus with the regular army and the finances to sustain him, has moved swiftly, and proved too strong for the forces of the young enthusiast. Charles VII.

The total electoral vote is 357; necessary to a choice 179. Of this number we count the following sure for Grant:

Arkansas	6
California	6
Connecticut	6
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	3
Louisiana	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	28
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	188

Nine more than necessary to secure the election of the Republican ticket.

We consider the following States doubtful:

Florida	3
Indiana	14
New Jersey	9
Nevada	3
New York	34
Total	63

This leaves for the opposition:

Alabama	9
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Missouri	15
North Carolina	10
Oregon	3
Tennessee	11
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	106

Of those set down as doubtful, Grant's chances of carrying them are better than those of the opposition, but give them all to the latter, and they still lack 10 votes of a majority. We believe this to be a fair calculation, and from it, it will be seen that warm work will be needed. The result in Pennsylvania will decide the contest.

BANKS AND THEIR CONDITION.

The Controller of National Currency calls from time to time upon the National Banks to report and publish statements of their resources and liabilities as they stood at a particular *past* date. The banks are never aware beforehand of when the demand will be made, and are thus liable to be obliged to make public the state of their affairs at any surprise date. The tendency of this system is to constrain the banks to keep their condition at all times so sound as to withstand official scrutiny whenever the Controller, in his discretion may order them to report. There are sixteen national banks in Pittsburgh, two in Allegheny City, and one in Birmingham; and besides these, the old Bank of Pittsburgh, which adheres to her State charter; but as they are all looked to for the facilities required by business men of this community, we group them together, and at much pains and trouble have compiled from their official statements a table of aggregate resources and liabilities, giving the amount of the respective items of each. The attentive student of these tables will see how ample are the securities to provide for all the liabilities, and as, at the opening of lake and river navigation in the spring, and again just before the close of navigation in the fall, there is a brief period during which extraordinary banking facilities are needed by business men to move the accumulated products of the farms and factories and to replenish stocks of merchandise for the active spring or fall trade. The present is one of these junctures when the line of "loans and discounts and circulation" of our banks are abnormally large, to be followed in a short time by a condition of normal or ordinary great excess of securities. These vicissitudes in the exhibit of the banks but show the periods of greater or less activity in the manufacturing and commercial occupations of our people; while, therefore, owing to the causes stated the present exhibit of the state of our banks is probably less favorable in reference to the relation of securities to liabilities, the circulation and the loans and discounts being at their maximum, it is, nevertheless, such an exhibit as will challenge comparison with the banks of any other city and satisfy the most exacting and critical scrutiny that they are, even unnecessarily strong and sound. The banks comprised in the annexed table are all banks of issue. We would be glad to print a similar statement of our numerous savings banks but have not the requisite data for that purpose. The statements of the nineteen National Banks are all made to the closing of business on the 19th day of April, and that of the Bank of Pittsburgh to the 1st of May.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$18,994,494 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		8,562,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		1,508,680 18
Due from National Banks		965,221 53
Due from other Bank and Bankers		212,714 82
Real Estate		994,320 97
Taxes and Expenses		159,280 78
Cash Items, Premiums, Exchange, &c		263,245 97
Clearing House Exchanges		1,005,782 56
Bills of other Banks		248,553 00
Fractional currency, including Nickles		45,767 56
Coin in National Banks	$32,000 11	
Do in Bank of Pittsburgh	75,880 50	
		125,946 61
Legal Tender Notes		2,776,115 50
Bonds and Securities in Banks		278,042 28
Over Drafts		72,915 99
		$35,404,260 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.

19 National Banks	$ 9,600,000 00	
Bank of Pittsburgh	1,162,500 00	
		$10,762,500 00
Surplus Fund.		
19 National Banks	$ 2,706,541 13	
Bank of Pittsburgh	289,359 89	
		2,995,979 32
Undivided Profits 19 National Banks		877,301 95
National Bank Circulation		7,145,077 00
State Bank Circulation		25,250 00
Deposits.		
19 National Banks	$21,221,032 79	
Bank of Pittsburgh	674,797 44	
		11,895,830 23
Due to National Banks		1,000,000 23
Due to other Banks and Bankers		466,016 90
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		148,922 73
Unpaid Dividends		30,050 78
Sundry small Items		2,389 80
		$35,404,260 61

"CINCINNATI AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Liberals to the Presidency has not met with much, if any, favor in this community. Not because he lacks personal admirers, but chiefly owing to the fact that he has permitted the use of his name by those who are inimical to the principles which have been the main feature of his political career, and the advocacy of which has been his life's work. Had the old philosopher been nominated by a Republican convention, and placed upon a platform of broad, liberal and correct principles, his name would, in this community, have been received, doubtless, with great enthusiasm. There are many among us, both old and young, who can not help admiring the old pioneer in the anti-slavery struggle, and it pains such to find his name associated with a convention of soreheads and disappointed, ambitious politicians, without political or social character, in many instances, bent upon the defeat of General Grant, as the beginning and ending of their hopes and aspirations. But the warmest friend and admirer of Mr. Greeley will forget the man in his search for the principles which he is supposed to represent.

There is no disguising the fact that free-tradism was the primary and sole characteristic of the Cincinnati Convention. It was originated in this interest, and the ruling feature was never lost sight of for a moment. How best to further their designs, without destroying all hope of success at the polls in November, was the study to which the free-traders lent all their minds. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, discussing this subject editorially, gives the following plain endorsement to the view we have taken. The covert design of the movement was free-trade, but all recognized the necessity of keeping "dark" as to the real issue. This Democratic, free trade ally of Liberal (free-trade) Republicanism, said the day the nominations were made:

"The Democratic party, which is—and has ever been—the great anti-tariff party, having no protective allies, except in Pennsylvania—has never had difficulty in harmonizing, as an organization, on this question. Nor will we in this canvass, although we are expected to indorse and support the nominee. New converts are proverbially zealous. Our Republican friends who are in this movement, in their free-trade ardor verify the truth of this observation, but we call upon them to imitate the wisdom and experience of their older friends in favor of free-trade, and have as little platform literature on this subject as possible. They may rely upon it that, as far as practical effect is concerned, it will be in the inverse ratio to their hates. *The more free-trade they put in, the less their chance for getting it* and freeing the country from the oppression under which we labor? We want a short platform, and that upon the great questions of the preservation of the Government and the reforms needed to that end, and with that, success is certain; and then comes tariff reform at the right time and the right place.

"The action of the Convention yesterday determines that the views herein expressed will be carried out."

It first recognizes the truth that the Democratic party is the free-trade party of the country. Second, that the support of that party is absolutely necessary to the defeat of General Grant—the tariff champion. Third, that the real design must be kept back in order to hold Pennsylvania. Fourth, that a ticket must be nominated which Democrats will accept, and it must be pledged to carry out the purposes of the convention, if victory shall perch upon its banners.

Do we force any inference? Is there a word favorable to a tariff of any kind in their platform? Do not all the free-trade papers and advocates counsel secrecy, and deplore the election of Grant, because of his known tariff principles? The *Enquirer*, arguing against the insertion of a distinctive free-trade plank in the platform, says:

"But one result would follow such a course, viz: re-election of Grant and the perpetuation of an odious protective system."

It is then admitted that Grant is favorable to *"the perpetuation of an odious protective system,"* and Mr. Greeley accepts position in antagonism to him.

But this is not all. We do not depend upon the inferential testimony; we have the *Tribune* itself in proof of our position, viz., that the success of the Cincinnati ticket would entail upon the land a free-trade policy, in spite of Mr. Greeley's known tariff sentiments. He has agreed to refer the matter to Congressional districts, and has in addition pledged himself in advance to *sign a free-trade bill if his friends shall succeed in passing one.* He has bowed before his old enemies, and waved a flag of truce. After thirty years of warfare he gives up the fight, to gain the Presidential nomination from the free-traders in convention assembled. Read what he says:

"There is an honest and serious difference among the Republicans and Reformers on this question. Our convictions are strong on one side. Others, at least as patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. *We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right.* We did not see with what propriety and with what profit it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either protection or free-trade *would repel some*, perhaps many, from the support of the Liberal movement, while it would win over no opponent to that movement.

* * * * * * *

"This view, we rejoice to say, has prevailed. But *its prevalence is no triumph over free-trade, much less over genuine reform*, be that what it may. It simply a reference of the whole subject to the decision of the people, unprejudiced by any dictum of the Convention. If the majority are for free-trade, or against it, they are nowise precluded by the Liberal platform from making their judgment known; and on the contrary, they are expected to do *so with the assurance that their wish thus authentically expressed shall not be overborne by executive power.*"

We would like to ask our old friend, who has just so coldly deserted us and the cause for which, with him, we have, side by side, fought so long, what there is in that extract which he might not, with as much justice and propriety, have written *thirty years ago?* It plainly says "let the people decide this question once for all, it matters not to me which way, I will do as they bid me. I will fight this fight no longer, nor throw the weight of my influence on either side. I, Horace Greeley, shall be neutral, but for my own ambition I hope the free traders will win. In that case, I shall be the President, elected in spite of my life-long tariff friends. I shall beat Grant and his friend Conkling, and in order to do that, I can afford to be liberal, and sign the free-trade laws, although all my life I have fought against them, and still believe they will prove the ruin of my country."

Henry Clay was once offered the assistance of the free-trade element of the Democratic party, and of all parties, which would have made him President, provided he would support the anti-tariff measures in Congress. His reply was a memorable one, and worthy of his illustrious character. He said "I would rather be RIGHT, than be President." Horace Greeley—his life-long friend and fellow-advocate of the tariff measures which have so enriched the land—has received the same offer from the same men, and instead of breathing forth the words of a pure and honorable manhood "get thee behind me, Satan," he stoops, and cringes, and "bends the pregnant hinges of the knee," as he mumbles through his traitorous teeth *"we did not with the Convention to say that we were right,"* "you have my assurance that I shall comply with your wishes, if you only elect me to the Presidency." A traveller journeying toward the golden shores, whose gates are in sight, being tempted, yields and falls into perdition.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Within the lines.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference now in session in Brooklyn, furnishes a practical exemplification of the fact that all reforms can be best conducted "within the lines." A few years ago the discussion or the propriety of admitting Laymen to participation in the councils of the church, was war m, but the reform was defeated time and a few of its leaders "bolted." The church organization however kept on the even tenor of its way, the discussion was carried on within the lines, the people saw the advisability of the reform, and now ministers and laymen have come together in the law making body of the church in perfect harmony of power and sentiment, and with a much more fraternal spirit than could have been the out growth of a "bolt." Yet all this time the church has not faltered, but has grown in numbers and authority, while the "bolters" record shows but a small advance over that achieved by the flush of excitement in the first year or two of the separation; many of its leaders have come back into the old fold and if the signs of the times are not very deceptive a few years will witness the ultra reformers, bat tling under the old banner. To the true, honest reformer this is a suggestive lesson.

The Coming Crops.—The indications for the coming crops are cheering from all quarters—the forebodings induced by the severe weather in the early spring, being thus agreeably dispelled. Carefully prepared reports which are now coming in show that wheat is looking better than the most sanguine expected. In Pennsylvania, however, the yield is expected to fall short in the Eastern and Middle counties, but here in the West, an average crop is anticipated. In some of the States the crop will be an entire failure, but others are reported as giving indications of an unusual yield, so that the aggregate will be fully up to the average of other years. For corn, oats, barley and rye, there need be no anxiety as very good returns are anticipated, in many of the States, especially the South, an increased yield being looked for. The fruit crop has suffered more than anything else. The yield, probably will fall about ¼ or ⅓ behind last year. In some States there will be but half a crop, but in Kansas, California and Missouri, there promises to be a yield exceeding anything ever known before. Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, grapes, and small fruits, are doing well, but fruit growers anticipate a falling off in all the fruits, from the returns last year. More favorable weather however may change the result, as it has done in Delaware where the peach buds which were supposed to be entirely killed have been brought out into bloom by the "balmy breath of spring," and hail a crop from that State is expected.

Sheer All.—One phase of our later civilization, is duly appreciated among oriental barbarians; they proceed to get up a sensation exactly as we do here. That gentle convict, Sheer Ali, who murdered Lord Mayo, it seems was moved to the deed by a strong desire to kill some Englishman of high rank and thus entitle himself to the everlasting gratitude of his barbaric countrymen and secure a "monument to his memory." In pursuance of this pleasant plan, Mr. Ali, when he heard of the proposed visit of Lord Mayo, at once sharpened a knife and brooded over the scheme for two months. It was a personal matter entirely and after its fulfillment he kindly donated his knife and a piece of a garment, to put under his monument. But the English are very practical in their dealings with convicts. They had no jury to pronounce him temporarily insane, no lawyers to pester the Court with legal technicalities, no sympathizing countrymen to howl over his martyrdom. They simply hung him, and thus afforded others of like tastes, a salutory lesson. Mr. Ali created a sensation, but unfortunately, for him, its result was unpleasant. Now if he had only been here, what a fitting companion he would have made to that much abused New York martyr, who issued his "card" the other day.

Republicanism in Canada.—The growth of Republicanism across the border, among our Canadian friends, is notably instanced in the resolution introduced the other day in the Dominion House of Commons, in which it was declared that the manner in which the Senate is constituted is utterly inconsistent with the Federal principle. In support of the resolution, one of the speakers, very severely denounced the life of a "nominated Senate," and stoutly maintained that the *effete* traditions, and superstitions which clustered around the House of Lords in Britain, should not be engrafted upon the constitution of Canada, to clog its progress, and dwarf the efforts of the government toward a more free and enlightened rule. And it is said the speech was well received.

The First Ray.—The woman suffragists should join in a song of praise, that the first ray of light has found its way into legal circles at the Capital, by the admission of Miss Charlotte E. Ray, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This advance guard of woman's cause, is a young colored woman, who graduated at Howard University, studied law and now is regularly entered in the lists.

The first through baggage checked across the Continent,—as an experiment and test,—started west, from St. Johns, N. B., April 11, at 7:30 A. M., and arrived at San Francisco, April 21, at 8:50 P. M., making the trip in ten days. It was returned entirely plastered over with checks, and will be sent for exhibition to Washington.

WOMAN.

Several mercantile houses in Boston contemplate employing female drummers.

Amanda Robinson Robertson, a pious erudite and matured damsel of sixteen, holds forth in an Iowa pulpit.

Miss Helen Ludlow, sister of the late Fitz Hugh Ludlow, is the latest accession to female journalism in New York.

The question of eligibility of women to become members of the French Academy of Fine Arts is engaging the attention of that body.

Mabel, daughter of Prof. James Russell Lowell, was married last week to Mr. James Burnet, of Boston, a Harvard graduate of '71.

In a leading bank in Stockholm all the clerkships have for some years past been satisfactorily filled by females. This is what might be expected. Every one who has ever entrusted a secret to women knows that they make first-rate tellers.

The young lady inhabitants of the island of Hinis, in the Mediterranean, are not allowed to marry till they bring up from the depths of the sea a certain number of sponges. Notwithstanding this sponging business, *divorce* couples are united in indissoluble bonds every week.

Two guileless Iowa maidens induced two jocose Iowa youths to go through the marriage ceremony with them "just for fun." This done, the guileless females produced previously prepared licenses and certificates, and the loose individuals are now at liberty to repent at leisure.

Offenbach, the composer, has a daughter whose grace and sprightliness make her a favorite everywhere. One of his friends recently said to her: "If I had a son I would confiscate you for him. What a present I should make him!" To which she replied: "You make me blush as if he were present."

During a recent trial at Rockport, Indiana, Judge Laird interrupted the testimony of a lady witness by remarking that it was not relevant. The lady raised her head, and with a look made up of injured innocence, inquired: "Well, sir, am I telling this story, or are you?" The Judge wilted, and allowed her to talk as long as she wanted to.

A female Jo Smith, or rather a counterpart of that prophet, has arisen in the West. She preaches the doctrine of a plurality of husbands, and shows stones carved with hieroglibhes, which she swears came direct from heaven; and which entitles a woman to an indefinite number of lords. As yet the number of these Latter Day Saints is small, and their prophetess' only habitation is an old army tent.

Jennie Jerne tells of a lady whose home went under the auctioneer's hammer recently who "in few weeks before was unable to find anything fit to wear at Stewart's, and ordered a wardrobe from Paris." Wives who do not want their homes sold under the hammer, will at once see how important it is to find something "fit to wear at Stewart's." If you haven't anything fit to wear at Stewart's, remain in the house until you get something.

Next to Bancroft's fondness for horse-flesh is his *penchant* for flirtation, and this sprightly youth of seventy-two really thinks no damsel can resist his fascinations. A good story is told of his weakness on this subject. He was promenading one evening on the verandah of the Ocean House, at Newport, with a gay New York belle, not yet out of her teens. In course of conversation she addressed her companion as "Mr. Bancroft." "Now, really, my dear Miss C——," said the ancient beau, "you must not call me that—*call me George.*" A few moments afterwards they returned to the drawing room and mingled with the throng, when, to the amazement and horror of our ambassador, the mischievous girl exclaimed, loud enough for the whole company to hear, "George, I have dropped my glove—please go and look for it." Bancroft went but did not return.—*Missouri Republican.*

AROUND THE FIRESIDE.

Let every one who has the privilege of one foot of ground raise some flowers. Nothing so beautifies the homestead or renders the heart light and happy as beautiful, sweet, fresh flowers.

Cultivate politeness in the home circle. Manners, says the eloquent Edmund Burke, are of more importance than laws. They give their whole form and color to our lives. According to their quality, they aid morals; they supply them or totally destroy them.

A real impetuous laugh dissipates many illusions, sweeps the twilight out of our imaginations, and brings honest daylight. No dry, hacking laugh. It should be spontaneous. We have seen men fail to laughing, who had not heard the cause of mirth, but only had caught the contagion of other men's laughing. It is hard not to laugh with men who are in earnest about it.

Get a small covered basket—loosely made wicker work is the best. Mix oats, grass seed, clover and peppergrass, or alsike, or any other small seed handy, with earth, fill the basket, put the cover tightly down and leave strings so that may be hung in the air with either side up. It will require occasional watering to put forth a wilderness of green shoots that within two weeks will hide the basket, and when these are kept trimmed down it makes one of the prettiest oddities imaginable.

Sometimes little children come to us, bringing in their tiny hands their offering to the kingdom of Heaven. The man whose heart was perhaps growing hard in the struggle of life—who unconsciously was becoming worldly; whose face, pinched by hunting dens, was gradually becoming rigid in its outlines; whose heart ever was losing its tenderness—has been sent to him these sweet little angels as a voice from God.

Trailing clouds of glory do they come
From heaven, which is their home.

A neat, clean, fresh, cheerful, sweet, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceful and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no law can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others.

If there is any environment which can degrade a human being or harden a young heart, it is the atmosphere of merely fashionable life. You may take the tenderest and most beautiful and lovely girl, the one that is kindest at home, and loves her father and mother best, and put her into the highest circle of fashionable life with plenty of money and plenty of scope to do as she pleases; let her dress herself as she will, cover herself with diamonds and pearls, costly silks and laces; let the love of admiration become the controlling passion; and by and by all the tenderness of that young nature passes away; her thoughts concentrate upon herself, what figure she is cutting, who her admirers are, what conquests she can make; and by and by the youthful, beautiful modesty is gone, and the high-minded girl is no longer recognizable.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Jackson is improving rapidly.

Knoxville will decorate the Confederate graves May 22d.

A Bowling Green minister has gone to Paradise. He will return.

A rich copper mine has been developed in Carroll county, Georgia.

The Chattanooga jail is empty, and the jailor has gone to the country on a visit.

A Savannah, (Ga.) negro interrupted the funeral ceremonies with the calm assertion that he was not dead. They buried him the next day, however, without any protest.

In Lexington, Kentucky, Wednesday night, May 1st, William Carter, a negro shot and killed David W. Pugh, a soldier of the United States army. Carter surrendered himself after the killing. A woman was at the bottom of the affair.

An Alabama farmer sends the Mobile *Register* some specimen beetles, "swarms of which are eating off all the leaves in that neighborhood. Late of an evening they may be heard roaring in the orchards and woods like colonies of bees turned loose."

Mr. S. B. Lowe, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has presented to Washington and Lee University a pair of tongs, formerly the property of Gen. Trumbull, of Connecticut, and with which Gen. Washington had often lighted his pipe, smoking in company with his host.

Major Andrew Jackson Edmundson, one of the oldest residents of Shelby county, Kentucky, died at his homestead, nine miles from Memphis, April 30th, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and had resided in Shelby county nearly forty years.

A few days since, Gov. F. S. Stockdale, of Indianola, Texas, gave 640 acres of land for the benefit of the Texas chair of Applied Mathematics in Washington and Lee University. He had previously given $500 cash to the University. The cash endowment of the chair now amounts to $20,000, and is to be raised to $50,000, the amount required for a chair.

A gentleman who has just returned from a long and extended tour through Harrison county, Tennessee, reports the Colorado bug having made its appearance, and was doing great damage to the potato crop. In some portions of the county another insect has made its appearance which is destroying the potato bug. Every place that he visited he found the wheat crop in a splendid condition.

About two or three miles from Oxford, Ga., there is a series of beautiful lakes, rather small in extent, but clear and lovely. These are filled with a variety of fish, especially trout, many of which are of large size, that may readily be seen floating here and there through the transparent water. The practice of shooting the trout with a rifle is indulged in to a considerable extent by the fishermen thereabout, frequently with great success.

Says the Owensburg, Tennessee, *Monitor*: "We learn from several of our planters that the tobacco plants in beds are coming forward finely, and so far have not been retarded by injury from any cause. With a favorable season the planting will begin in our county by the middle of the present month. It is the opinion of those of whom we have made inquiry that only an ordinary crop of plants will be set out. The scarcity of labor, &c., inciting to no special efforts for an unusual or large one."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
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Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
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Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
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Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
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There is no Better Timekeepers.

Over 300 in Use on the Penna. R. R.

Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

Wall Paper, 1872.

A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.

Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.

W. P. MARSHALL,
191 Liberty Street.
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LUNG DISEASE.

People who suffer from Lung Disease of whatever kind, especially those which have become chronic, need to know one important truth, and that is: that medicine should be taken long enough to renovate the whole system, that is, to renew the tissues and restore the functions to harmonious action. Thousands of sufferers from chronic ailments of various kinds, who feel a languid, lingering sickness nearly all the days of their existence, could be restored to pristine health by the use of a dozen bottles or so of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure at a trifling cost, not to be compared with the lament derived from it.

Vigorous and robust health are surely of sufficient importance to make those in want of it investigate seriously what we say about Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. A gentleman of great ability and known integrity in writing about this medicine says:

"I am happy to say that my wife has experienced great benefit from this medicine, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, being nearly restored to perfect soundness in her chest."

This is but a sample of the cures we hear of every day by Dr. Keyser and his Lung Cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 5 to 6, and Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases sent by mail wherever it is wanted.

FALSE THEORIES OVERTHROWN.

We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint, nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe in it. "What!" they exclaimed, "cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present, dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poisons in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been equally obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

50 cases just received at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (6th) St., Clair streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869. St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan.

This most wonderful spring is attracting, from its novelty and peculiarities, the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869, while the company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck, flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of nature's curiosities. The water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

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Fine Watches,
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Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
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Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
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BRONZES,
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W. P. MARSHALL,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

BLACK HERNANI.

BLACK HERNANI

From the Lowest to the Finest Quality.

Japanese Silks.

ALL COLORS AND QUALITIES.

BLACK SILKS

OF THE CELEBRATED LYONS MAKE.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

At 62½c., JAPANESE SILKS, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c., Plain Colored Alpacas.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, a variety of mixtures.
At 18¾c., Striped Wash Poplins—a great bargain.
At 18¾c., Beautiful Plaids for Children's Wear.
At 22½ and 25c., Plain and Colored Alpacas—all colors.
At 25c., Striped and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
At 25c., Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 37½c., One Case Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.

Some Extra Bargains in Job Lots

ON THE COUNTER

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,

ALPACAS,

DOLLY VARDENS

IN CHOICE STYLES.

MOHAIRS

AT OLD PRICES.

Shawls and Scarfs,

LINENS, TOWELS,

Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Papers.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

The financial situation with the opening of the week presents but little change. Since our last there has been but little transpiring, either novel or interesting, amongst our banking men. The banks are abundantly supplied with funds for all legitimate purposes. Outside the banks, capital continues to accumulate, and operators experience considerable difficulty in placing their funds satisfactorily.

General trade continues active, and the weather is all that could be desired, neither too warm nor too cold for energetic movements. The margins of profit, although not large, in most branches of trade, are growing better, and will, we hope, be sufficient, ere long, to stimulate our manufacturers up to the highest notch. All hardware goods, though materially advanced, have scarcely kept up to the increased cost of raw materials, yet the market is very strong, with prices tending upward; strange to say, the large advance in hardware, does not seem to check the consumption. The trade in boots and shoes is also active, but the profits are reported as being very slender. The wholsale grocery trade is not so good as desired, which is in part explained by the agitation regarding a reduction of duties. In local stocks there is but little doing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	116¼	116¾
5-20— 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	112⅜	112⅝
" 1865	113	113⅜
" 1865 new	114⅜	114⅝
" 1867	116⅛	116
" 1868	116¼	116⅜
10-40s	110⅛	110⅜
Currency 6's	116⅝	116⅝
Gold	114⅛	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98⅜	97¾
Do Scrip	92⅝	92
Erie	67¾	66½
Harlem	124	121¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92⅜	94
Rock Island	115⅛	113⅝
Wabash	77⅜	76¾
Union Pacific	40¼	38⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅜	47⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅝	74⅝
West. Union Telegraph	77	75⅜
Adams Express	98⅝	98
American Express	73⅝	73¼
U. S. Express	78	
Wells, Fargo	85	85
Penna. Central		84½
Penna. Allotments	67⅞	67¾
Reading R. R.	59	59½
Camden & Amboy	126	126½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	40⅝	40¾
Central Transportation	45¾	45⅝
Empire Transportation	59	59
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	89½	89½

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '64	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	116
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115⅜	U. S. Currency	

NEW YORK, May 6, 1872.

Gold active and higher, closing firm at 113⅞@113¾. Loans at 5@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances 56,000,000. Governments higher and strong in sympathy with gold. State bonds dull and heavy. Money strong at 7 to 7 gold. Stocks very active throughout the list all day, and declined rapidly under heavy sales by bears; closing at about the lowest rates, or an average fall of about 3 per cent. Rumors of complications with England and an advance in gold is used in hammering the market; short interest is very greatly increased and a decline, therefore, is unlikely to be permanent.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do '64, 113¼; do '65, 113¼; new do, 113¼; do '67; 113¾; do '68, 116; 10-40s, 110⅞; currency, 6's, 116¾; new 5's, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee old, 68; do new, 69; Virginia new, 53; do old, 48; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Quicksilver, 41¾; Adams Express, 98; Wells-Fargo, 85; American Merchants Union, 73; United States, 76; Pacific Mail, 73; New York Central, 96¾; Scrip, 91; Erie, 65¾; preferred, 83; Harlem 118; preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 76; preferred, 93; Rorck Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 59; preferred, 79; Wabash, 76¾; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 33; preferred, 50; Chicago & A., 117; preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & C., 91; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 56; Illinois Central, 125½; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific bonds, 102½; Union 92½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

The market for both crude and refined is firmer and more active and the indications at this writing are that business is destined to improve. Crude continues to advance and we are reported sales at Parker at 8⅜ per barrel, which is the highest price reached for some time—considered equal to 10½ per gallon here. Sales of 1000 bbls June delivery—at Oil City—at 8¼. Refined —also is higher; last half of May 23½ to 23⅝; and last half of June, 23½. Sales of 2000 bbls May, at 23⅝; and 1500 at 23¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 500 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Elkins, B & Co., 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total 150

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, H McKelvey	448
Commercial O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	456
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	462
American O W, account "	308
Aleophas O W, account T. P. Miller	74
Riverside O W, account Barnett Stee	160
Model O W, acct. J Bothnell	462
Total	2300

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols: money, 92¾; account, 93@93⅝; 5-20s of '62, 89¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 93⅝.

FRANKFORT, May 6.—Five-Twenties of '62, 96½.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes 54f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11d. Wheat: red winter 11s 10d. Flour 27@28s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 67s.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged. Common Soda, 3½@6; ultrate, 5; refined, 6¾@7; pots, 10; pearls, 11.

APPLES—Continue dull and the season is almost over; we continue to quote at $3 to $5 per bbl for common to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades and prices are still sustained; prime to choice, 24 to 30; medium to good, 20 to 25.

BROOM CORN—Small sales at 5 to 8 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $2.20 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio dairy at 12¾ to 14, and new Ohio Goshen at 16 to 17.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn, $5,50@7,00 according to quality and style.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and higher but the demand, in a jobbing way, continues light; however this is usually the case at this season of the year.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull: Shoulders 4¼ to 5 cts; Clear-sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7¼ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches more active but unchanged; halves, 9 to 10; mixed, 7 to 8; quarters, 6 to 7; peeled, 15 to 20. Apples very scarce; 5 to 6 for fair to prime and $9@10 for choice.

EGGS—With a continued steady demand, prices are firm and we now quote at 16 cts, against 15 on Saturday. The receipts during the past two or three days were more liberal, but the demand was equal to daily sales, so that supply otherwise prices would not be tending upward.

FEATHERS—No. 1 quoted at 75 wholesale, and 80 to 85 in a small way. Mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Continues strong and prices are still tending upward; however, the feeling is beginning to prevail that the advance has been too rapid to be permanent, and the future of the market is regarded with considerable apprehension. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $8 to $8.50 for Spring, and $8,50 to $9 for winter wheat, according to quality. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Winter wheat continues very scarce, and there is a good demand, and prices are still tending upward; we still quote at $1.85 to $1.90 for No. 1 but it is probable that a round lot of No. 1 would bring $2 to cents more. Mill quoted at $1.90 to $2 in Cincinnati. Spring wheat has gone still higher in the west, our source of supply, and there will, of necessity, have to a further advance. Oats quiet and unchanged; 51 to 53 cents, free in elevator, according to quality, and with increased offerings the market is scarcely as strong as it was early last week. Shelled Corn is also quiet and easier; we hear of offers to sell at 52 cents, delivered, and there is less inquiry. The demand for Ear Corn is light and mostly for small lots. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 98 to $1. There is little or nothing doing in Barley, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 75 to 80 for Spring, and 80 to 85 for fall.

GROCERIES.—Coffee.—A bull movement in New York on Thursday and Friday last, failed to put coffee up to the point anticipated by the movers, but it is conceded that an advance of ¼ to ½ cent per lb. on Rio, was established on the finer grades, and will likely be sustained for awhile, in consequence of a more active demand from the interior, now almost destitute of stock. The stock of Rio held in first hands in the United States is about 275,000 bags, to which may be added 85,000 bags of other descriptions, making a total of 360,000 bags of all kinds. The duty of 3c per lb. coming off on the 1st of July, will preclude the possibility of large purchases in the mean time, but for the immediate wants of the country, it is the opinion of dealers that not much diminution in values will be effected for thirty days to come. The news from all quarters is favorable to the holders of Rio Coffee in bond, and it is believed by many that purchases in bond will be profitable, when taken out free. Sugar.—The market was excited last week, and prices advanced ¼ to ½c per lb., on raws and refined, but at the close of the week, values softened a little. Molasses.—New Orleans Molasses sold in New York last week at 73 cents per gallon; stocks there are light, showing only 1,300 barrels, against 7,000 barrels at same date last year. Our market is bare of goods, and prime and choice grades are held at high rates. Syrups steady. Rice.—Carolina lower—Foreign firm at our quotations.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11½. These quotations are for straight lots.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 23½@24; Prime, 22½@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21½. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10½; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9; Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY.—Continues quiet, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices are still maintained; sales on wharf and track, at $27 to 31, according to quality; as noted in our last report, dealers generally will store in pasturage to making any further concessions.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is quiet but unchanged; $1,40@1,50 for gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

POTATOES.—The market is overstocked, but prices are without quotable change; sales in a jobbing way at 75 to 85c, according to quality.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8½cts. Breakfast Bacon, 11@11½cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is scarce in this market and there is considerable inquiry for small lots; we can report sales at $5 to $5,50. Timothy Seed is in fair demand and quiet: $3,00 to $3,25. Flax seed is scarce and wanted at $1,85@1,90.

TALLOW—Rough 8½@9cts

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 90 to 92.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 6, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers

	Chicago	2 cars
S Keefer	"	6 "
Rothschilds & Hartman	"	5 "
J Lobman	"	2 "
Marks & Bro,	"	6 "
Marks & Keefer	"	2 "
Holmes, I. & Co	"	1 "
M Varner	"	3 "
Hazlewood & Blackstock	"	4 "
Holmes & Hunter,	"	1 "
J Schamberg	"	1 "
L Shamberg	"	1 "
Greenwald & K W Sandusky		
Root & A	Mansfield	1 "
J E Wenger	Orrville	1 "
J W Unger	Canton	1 "
W. Wernitz	"	1 "
F Schiltz	"	1 "
J B Frederick	Alliance	1 "
Total		43 "

In addition to the 43 cars above noted there were three cars brought over from East Liberty, making 18 cars in all; it is but proper to add, however, that two cars came in too late to be put on sale, so that the actual number was 46 cars; or, counting 18 to the car, 828 head, 54 more than was on sale last Monday. Of these 46 cars, 26 were from Chicago, and the average quality was considerably above the usual average, and, in consequence, the better grades did not sell as readily as usual, as there was an over supply; however, notwithstanding the supply was large, trade opened up pretty lively and continued brisk all the way through; this is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared by eleven o'clock. Some of the drovers alleged that, taking the quality into consideration, prices were a shade lower than last Monday, and they also claimed, as usual, that to them the market was unsatisfactory and unremunerative; that after taking out their expenses and counting interest on the capital invested, that they have but little left. The great trouble with our Alleghany drovers is in the freights.

At this season of the year they are obliged to rely mainly on Chicago for supplies, and there they have to compete with eastern buyers who have special rates; the latter can pay more cattle than the former, because they have much cheaper freights, and this accounts for the fact that cattle are actually as cheap, if not cheaper, in New York than here, notwithstanding that it is about double the distance. This ought not to be, but such we are assured is the fact, and the probability is that there will be no relief until there is a competing route to Chicago. Corporations are a good deal like individuals, they will take advantage whenever the opportunity offers. The Penna. Central is obliged to carry stock through from Chicago to New York at an exceedingly low rate, but she has to compete with other roads from Chicago to Pittsburgh, she has a clear field, and, consequently, for the time being, is master of the situation.

As will be seen, by reference to the report of sales, prime butcher stock brought from 7 to 7¾; and medium to good, 6 to 6¾. There was considerable inquiry for stock cattle and all that offered were at full prices; 4½ to 5¼, according to quality and condition.

Sadler Havens & Co., sold two loads of Chicago stock for P. Kloman at 6¾ to 7¾; 16 head Indiana steers, common to fair, at 6 to 6½.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 58 head good to prime Ohio steers for Guckenheimer Bro. at 6 to 7¼; 15 bulls for same at 4¼ to 5¾.

M. Varner sold 34 butcher cattle 6¼ to 7¼; 24 good 900 stock steers at 5¼@.

Peter Hartman sold two loads of butcher cattle (from Chicago,) at $6,20 to $6,70.

Jacob Schamberg sold 27, at $6 to $6,80.

Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold 40 head of mixed western stock at 6¼ to 6¾.

Holmes & Hunter sold 16 head good Chicago cattle at $6,40 to $7.

Carr & McAllister sold 45 Ohio steers on commission at 6¾ to 7cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 4 cars good to prime butcher cattle at 6¼ to 7cts.

A. Trautman sold 32 head of Chicago butcher cattle at 6¾ to 7¼.

Keifer & Beyer sold 49 head from Chicago at 6 to 7 cts.

M. Kraus sold 39 butcher cattle at 6¼ to 7c; 17 head good 800 stock steers at 5cts.

Jacob Seedy sold 2 loads good to prime Ohio steers at 6¾ to 7¼.

Isaac Zeigler sold 21 head of butcher cattle at 6 to 7¼.

Jacob Lobman sold 20 head at 6 to 7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to day was larger than it has been for some time, reaching about 1700 head; and the most of these were Spring lambs. The supply of sheep was scarcely equal to the demand, while of lambs there were enough, and a few to spare; the former, (clipped) sold at 6 to 6¾, and lambs may be quoted at $2 to $4 per head, according to size and quality. There was but one bunch of wool sheep reported, and it brought 8 cents.

Following embraces about all of the sales:

Adam Eckhert sold 46 Spring lambs at $3 to $4 per head.

H. Boyer 70 head on commission for A. Shonce; sold at $3 to $4; and sheep (clipped) at an average of 6 cts per lb.

Andy Stakely sold 19 Spring lambs at an average of $2,50.

Joseph Steakely sold for McMullen (of Butler Co.) 107 lambs at $2,20 to $3,75; 16 wool sheep, weighing over 100 lbs, at 8 cents.

M. Flinner (of Butler Co.) had 70 sold lambs at $3½ per head; and sheep (clipped) at 5 to 6¾.

John Walters sold 24 extra Spring lambs at about $4 per head.

J. W. Stewart sold 99 head (clipped) Ohio sheep 6 to 6¾.

HOGS.

The retail trade continues very light, and no improvement need be looked for until after the warm weather is over. We continue to quote in a retail way at 4¾ to 5¾, as to quality.

Michigan Wool Clip.

The last issue of the Michigan *Farmer* says: It is evident to us that wool will tend upward if it has any movement at all as we approach clipping time. There is no fear that the bottom will fall out of the wool market. The prices now are not a matter of speculation or of panic, or fear on the part of the manufacturers, but in reality it is simply a question of supply from the crop. The clip of 1872 will not be larger in this State we do not think it will be as large as that of last year. The high prices which sheep have brought have gradually worked off a good many sheep during the winter months, and though we have been in a great many of the best sheep districts in the State during the past two months, we have not seen a single flock that was larger than those of last year, while there were a great many which we could point out as being considerably smaller in numbers. The dry weather and the short feed of last fall have contributed together to thin down a great many large flocks.

Neither is there much preparation to increase the flocks. We think, after sheering, it will be found that there will be very few sheep for sale, and after harvest, if the stubbles should be good, it seems to us that sheep must rule very high in price, as there will be no difficulty in getting any considerable number to consume the feed.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Wm Smith	1
Lewis, O & P m	17
Chess, Smythe & Co	5
Jas Wood, Son & Co	4
Zug & Co	6
Total	39

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co., m	3
Kloman C Bro ore	6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & P m	5
McKnight & Co	2
J Marshall m	1
Total	8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Jno. A Caughey	9
J Reamer, m	6
Nimick & Co., m	3
Total	52

J Moorhead, m 24
J W Porter, m 7
R. Wester, m 2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

Cotton quiet; middlingupland 23¾c. Flour higher, superfine western and State, $6,30@7,00; common to good $7,20@7,60; good to choice $7,45@8,15. Rye flour $5,25@12,50. Rye flour firmer; $4,50@5,75. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky more active; 87½@88c. Wheat higher; No. 2 spring Chicago $1,65 @1,66; Northwest Club $1,67; amber red western $1,86@1,88. Rye quiet; western 66c. Barley quiet; western 81c. Malt unchanged. Pork active; mixed western 76@76½c; old western mixed 76½c. Oats firmer; western 52¾@54½c; Ohio 57c. Eggs quiet; western 16@16½. Hay quiet; shipping $1,60@1,65. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull; refining Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9c. Molasses steady; N. O. at 62@68c. Rice quiet; 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c; refined 23c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Pork steady; new mess $15,50@15,75. Lard firm but unchanged. Middles dull; long clear 8c. Cut meats quiet; hams 9½@10½c; shoulders 5¾@6¼c, sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¼@7½c. Whisky dull and declined; 85c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Tobacco active but unchanged. Bagging quiet; middling 22¾c. Flour: extra family $7,00@7,75. Corn active; mixed and white delivered 50@52c. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork $12,75. Bacon: shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¼@7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bulk meat 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky sales 83c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 6.—Flour firm. Wheat opened 7c higher and closed a shade easier; No. 1 white Michigan $2,00; amber $1,92. Corn firm; high mixed 52c; low 51¾; no grade 50c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 42c; Michigan 42½c. Clover seed $5,35.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,00@8,75. Wheat firm; amber $2,00@2,05; white $2,00@2,19. Rye: State and Western $1,00. Corn quiet; yellow 69c; mixed Western 68@69c. Oats dull; white 54c, mixed 52@53c. Whiskey firm at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Flour firm; X X spring $6,40@7,50. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 $1,49; No. 2 $1,41¼. Oats firm and declined; No. 2 36c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 43½@44c. Rye firm; No. 2 77½c. Barley dull.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 6.—Flour firm and higher. Wheat quiet; $1,90 bid for No. 1 red winter; No. 2 held $1,80. Corn quiet; 57c. Oats higher; 46c. for No. 1. Refined petroleum quiet and firmer; 19@19½c. in car lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; choice white $8,50@9,75. Wheat scarce and firm; extra $2,01; No. 1 $1,96. Corn firm; 54c. Oats firm; 44½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 6.—6 cars 1 stone, Shoneberger, B & Co; 64 cars coal; S M Kler; 8 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 44 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 bbl mdse, Reanolds & Stein; 1 do do, D W Proctor; 2 cars furniture, Dr. J R Murdock; 1 horse, 1 buggy, 150 bbls apples, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car scrap iron, E S Briggs; 1 car brick, J. Painter & Sons.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, May 6.—1 car lumber, Alston & Son; 1bbl eggs, R Carson; 33 bgs potatoes, C Bohn; 19 do do, Low & McDowell; 78 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 20 do do, John Battenfelder; 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, J S Clark; 6 sks rags, S Ewart & Co; 107 bgs wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 cars iron, Graff, B & Co; 3 do lumber, Reed & Bro; 2 do do, L & A Morrison; 1 car cattle, Guckenheimer & Bro; 14 sks oats, G Dunberger; 42 dor brooms, McClellan & Co; 40 sks potatoes, Shomaker & Co; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 do do; Rudolph & Tschudy; 1 do do, John Sanz.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 6.—5 bbls alcohol, B L Fanestock; 2½ bbls whisky, Rodelheim & A; 1 car mdse, Bricker & Co; 1 car hay, Wallace & H; 2 cars s iron, Coleman, R & Co; 2 cars oats, Laing & Nick; car sheep, Geo F Schade; 2 cars 1 ore, Jones & L; 10 bxs cheese, Jenkins; 1 car grass, C Uriey; 30 bxs cheese, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillen; 1 car hay, J Grahany; 195 sks oats, S H Floyd & Co; 61 bbls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 16 bdls forks, Lane Bros; 5 bbls apples, W H Graff; 10 bbs vinegar, Carter Bros; 25 bxs soap, Jenkins; 2 cars 1 stone, Graff, B & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 6.—1 lot furniture, D W Hunt sman; 2 cars iron hoops, Duncan & Hutchinson; 1 car hay, Geo Emerick; 1 do do, McCord & Rigby; 1 do do, I Hippley; 1 car oats, Johnston & McFarland; 23 sks potatoes, H Meyers; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 1 do do, M Weil & Co; 1 do barley, A Heckelman & Co; 1 car shingles, McKerdy & McG; 66 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 1 car lumber, B D Moore; 1 do do, John Cochran; 100 bales b handles, W Murdorf; 1 car middlings, R Knox & Son; 1 do do, I Hipply; 15 hides, 5 pkgs tallow, Lappe & Weise; 1 car lumber, McCain & F; 1 do do, I B Ingham; 160 sks, 10 bbls flour, Geo Stewart.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 6.—51 sks oats, 4 bbseggs, 1 lob Hudson; 1 car hay, Cooley & Dailey; 2 bbls pork, Head & Carson; 1 car hay, Keel & Richard; 107 bags oats, 15 sks corn, 60 do potatoes, H J McCreakin & Bro; 1 car hay, A J Hagen; 100 bbls flour, W H Swindler; 1 car corn E Moye & Co; 260 bags oats, 1 car do in bulk, Reed & Bro; 1 car hay, 20 bbls s ware, B L Fahnestock; 3 tes hams, G Sellers; 1 car hay, M F Herron; 300 sks corn, McHenry & Hood; 190 do s corn, R Knox & Son; 4 cars hay, Marshall, K & Co; 4 cars iron, Consolidated Gas Co; 3 hhds tobacco, R W Jenkins; 6 do do, W & D Rinehart; 5 bxs candles, John A Renshaw; 5 bbls whisky, H McSwigan.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 6.—209 bf bbls fish, C Jenkins; 72 bdls s iron, W M Stowe; 1 car lumber, McQueen & D; 1 do do, Heath & Co; 1 do do, Slack & Co; 1 do do, Hill, P & Co; 1 do do, Union, P, M & Co; 1 do shingles, W W Rigden. 1 do lumber, G A Mondorff; 1 lot furniture, E H Rhodes; 1 pkg gas paint. Harris & Co; 10 crates c work, Grover & B; 10 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 52 bbls apples, Aiken, W & P; 25 bbls g ware, Cunningham & R; 5 do chibs, E S Blake; 16 bxs water, S Johnson; 1 bx s pipe, S P Henderson; 1 car hay, J Addey; 6 bubls o meal, Seghmeyer & V; 3 do do, J A Renshaw; 5 kgs o meal, J L Blanchard; 4 do do, W Haslage; 1 car clay, Park & Bro; 1 bbl produce, J S Dilworth; 100 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Mfg Co; 4 bxs shoes, H E Schubert; 15 kegs a butter, J A Graff; 2 bxs bacon, V, M & Co; 20 sks rags, H R McClelland; 1 lot s iron, Collen & M; 1 car clay, Park & Bro; 1 bbl, J S Dilworth; 1 pkg grease, W Flaccus & Son; 1 tree wool W Hutchison.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 6.—4 sks d apples, 7 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, M W Rankin Bro; 6 bbls whisky, H M Bennett; 4 pkgs butter, J Gormley; 1 do do, Gordon & Co; 3 do do, F Moore Bro; 100 bbls flour, John Corbett; 78 bales hay, Illig & Hill; 2 boxes bacon, Sohnston & Co; 58 sks rags, Jacob Hassar; 109 bgs potatoes, R C Smeltz; 125 bbls whisky, Bell & Co; 1 pkgs eggs, A S Carlisle; 30 bbls flour, W Welsh.

ZANESVILLE PER JULIA No. 2, May 6.—156 bbls eggs, 12 hhds tobacco, 16 bbls pork, 10 do do bacon, Gaff, Ake & Co; 9 bbls and 10 bbls eggs, 1 sk rags, 1 do potatoes, J J Pettit & Co; 7 bbls eggs, M F Cassidy & Co; 3 do do, H Rice; 46 sks corn, 6 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 5 pkgs eggs, 9 cps chickens, 1 bbl butter, 1 do beans, J S Lyons; 5 pkgs eggs, 1 coop chickens, M McLaughlin; 26 pkgs eggs, J Liggett; 82 sks corn, W Barker, Jr; & Co; 72 sks potatoes, 7 bbls flour, Ramsey & Thompson, 12 coops chickens, owners; 55 sks rags, 7 bbls eggs, 8 bxs bacon, E Moye & Son; 45 pails lard, D H Mortley; 10,000 ft lumber, J Mc-Mullen; 2 bbls chalk, Park & Bro; 25 do do, Steinhelm & Co; 36 do, Ortleib & Co; 36 do, Gaus & L; 1,300 ft lumber, D B Moore; 100 sks corn, A L Jones; 8,000 ft lumber, J McElfresh; 3 bbls d apples, W Kaufman; 100 sks corn, Lawe & McD; 45 bales hay, 20 bbls potatoes, H Holmes; 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkg eggs, H J McCracken Bro; 1 do eggs, Jas O'Brien; 26 bxs handles, J H Gamble & Co; 16 bbls potatoes, 24 do apples, 2 do d apples, 5 do eggs, 4 do elder, 2 pkgs butter, Voigt M & 24 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, Hall & Co; 2 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, P Duff & Son; 24 sks scraps, W Flaccus & Son; 2 pkgs cigars, Rinehart & S, 20 do do, J McCarty; 1 do do, Hays Bros; 10 tubs cheese, Jacob Baldinger.

STEAM CAPSTAN PATENT.—PARTIES who have used or are now using STEAM POWER CAPSTANS, in Infringement of the CAPSTAN PATENT, are hereby notified to take out license, or they will be proceeded against by suit in the United States Circuit Court. The validity of the patent and the claims of the owners of the same to an injunction, having been fully affirmed and established, parties will save themselves expense and trouble by settling promptly. The undersigned may be found at his office with Sugar and Bolder, 249 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Licenses will be granted on reasonable terms.

JNO. S. M'MILLIN.

RIVER PACKETS.

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FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer CUMBERLAND, J. W. CALLAHAN, Master, Will leave as above on SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M. For freight or passage apply on board or to CUNNINGHAM & CO., Agents. BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. P. S.—The Sandusky will receive passengers and freight through to St. Louis. C. L. BRENNAN. apl9

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FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and light draft packet WEST VIRGINIA, PETER DONALDSON, Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Brownsville intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent. fe25:tf

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HOME NEWS.

FOR RENT.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Shady Side.—An opportunity is offered but seldom to purchase property so desirable as that advertised by John D. Bailey, at Shady Side Station, P. R. R.

The Central Board of Education.—This body will meet in regular session on Tuesday afternoon, of next week, at which time the text book system will be discussed.

The First of the Season.—Messrs. Watt, Lang & Co., No. 172 and 174 Wood street, advertise a large invoice of Potomac and Lake Snad Herring and White Fish, the first of the season.

Convention of Pittsburgh School Directors.—The School Directors of the city of Pittsburgh will meet in convention this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the Grant School House, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

Burglary.—The residence of Bernard Rafferty, Esq., on Wylie street, was entered by burglars at an early hour a morning or two ago, and robbed of a quantity of coin, silverware and an India shawl. The thief or thieves becoming alarmed hastily made their exit through the parlor window, carrying with them a fine lace curtain, which they left, all torn, on the pavement. No clue to their identity has yet been discovered.

A Grand Vocal Concert will be given this evening at the First Universalist Church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, commencing at 8 o'clock, (doors open at 7.) Several choice selections from *Mendelssohn, Parry, Pucitta, Kucken, Schumann, Rhotor, Archer and Root* will be rendered in Chorus, Duett and Solo. We understand some of the best talent in the city will be among the performers, and a rich entertainment may be expected. The Concert is gotten up in aid of the Church. Tickets can be had at the Department Store of D. W. Evans, No. 59 Fifth avenue.

County Officers' Fees.

The following are the returns from the County Officers, so far as made to Controller Alexander Prothonotary, $1,597.10; State tax, $274.50. Sheriff's office, $2,732.50. Register, $706.63. Orphan's Court, $354.60.

Civil Suit for Damages.

In the District Court yesterday, George W. Kredel, of Sharpsburg, entered a civil action for damages against Messrs. O'Neil & Rook, publishers of the *Dispatch*, for damages, in the amount of $10,000, for an an alleged libelous article which appeared in that paper some time since. A writ of summons was issued. This firm, it will be remembered, entered a plea of non prosequitur to the same charge in a similar suit recently. the Court on Saturday last sentenceing each of the defendants to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Ohio river improvement convention, which met in Cincinnati last winter, passed a resolution requesting the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee to appoint five commissioners from each of the above-mentioned States, to meet and confer together upon the subject of improving the Ohio river, and adopt such measures as they might deem best in order to secure the necessary legislation. The following named gentlemen have been appointed by Governor Geary, in compliance with this request, to form the Pennsylvania Commission: Messrs. John H. Kerr, Joseph Walton, Thomas S. Powers, James Moorehead and Edmund Blanchard.

Mr. John H. Hare,

of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, is announced to-day as candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the approaching Republican Convention. We need scarcely say in this community, where Mr. Hare is so well known for active, efficient and unwavering devotion to the [illegible] and men, as well [illegible] ter, that if nominated he will be [illegible] e is no better and more unexceptionable man could [illegible] named; and if elected, would prove himself an [illegible] ficient, capable and popular officer.

[illegible]th Ward Republican Club.—Election of

[illegible]rd Republ-
[illegible]st evening
[illegible]he attend-
[illegible]er of new members
[illegible]nnual election for
[illegible]owing result:

J. Flinn and Wm.

[illegible]row.
[illegible] H. McClelland.

[illegible]ry Meyer, George
[illegible]es Munn, Thomas
[illegible]m. Byrnes, Geo.

[illegible]ofen, David [illegible]nson.

[illegible]nee Committee—H. J. Thomas, A. J. [illegible]el Kinzer, Geo. Geer, R. H. Everson, J. W. Craig, E. D. Nicholson, Henry E. White, Jr., John Bindley.

Reports of committees were heard and the regular routine business transacted.

There was an unanimous expression of adherence to the Republican organization, favoring General Grant for the Presidency, and for all reforms within the party.

The question of attendance at the forthcoming National Convention at Philadelphia was discussed, and the Executive Committee was instructed to consider the matter, ascertain how many of the Club will go, and what arrangements can be made therefor. A meeting of the committee will be held on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the office of Commissioner George Lnsderman.

The Valley of Shenango.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—In a late letter published in your valuable paper allusion was made to the rapid development and growth along valley of the Shenango, in Mercer county. A recent visit to that interesting region enables me to corroborate what was then said. My attention was especially attracted to the town of Wheatland, the site of the rolling mills of Messrs. James Wood, Sons & Co., the largest in the State except the Cambria Iron Works, near Johnstown. The extent of these works, the immense capital invested, the large number of hands, about 700, besides 500 engaged about the coal works and furnaces, appurtenant to the rolling mills, must be seen to be appreciated. The effect of such establishments on the spot and upon the surrounding country is a good illustration of the value to a town or neighborhood of such operations. Already the town of Wheatland assumes respectable proportions, the population has risen in two years from 2000 to 3500 to over 4,000—and an additional demand exists for sites for homesteads. All the local interests are prosper[illegible]

[illegible] is on the Erie and Pittsburgh [illegible] about ten miles north from two [illegible] south of Sharon. I [illegible]hrewd gentleman of your city [illegible] farm adjoining the town and is [illegible] sub-dividing it into building lots, 50 by 150 feet, and offering them at extremely low prices. The plan of this addition to the town is a liberal one. The streets are 60 feet wide, and in the centre is reserved a site for a Park 400 feet square. Such liberality is worthy of being followed by real estate dealers at Pittsburgh. Wide streets and parks conduce greatly to the comfort and health of the inhabitants. I apprehend many of your citizens, especially operatives, mechanics and others would find their account in visiting this thriving and promising locality. They could easily find employment, live much cheaper and acquire a freehold in a very brief period. The whole valley is active with busy life, and population is gathering into several eligible and promising centres, none of which combines more of the elements of future growth than this town of Wheatland. I suppose your city will claim New Castle, Sharon and Wheatland, and other busy districts, as belonging to and forming a part of your manufacturing domain, as Brooklyn, New York and several towns in New Jersey and Connecticut, as made up of the overgrowth of the Metropolis. So, as Pittsburghers emigrate to the places along the Beaver, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, all of them regarding your Symbol City as their Metropolis, there is a sort of propriety in this kind of assumption and the people of the valleys have no disposition to quarrel with such pretensions of your goodly city, indeed they will plume themselves on their resemblance to Pittsburgh, in their growth of population and wealth.

SHENANGO.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Upper Basin All Right Again.—The Cause of the Lack of Water at the Thirteenth Ward Fire.

We are informed by Superintendent Atkinson that the upper basin, in which a break occurred a few days since, is now in good order, with over ten feet of water in it, so that the danger of scarcity of water in the upper section of the city is past. We are also requested by the Superintendent to state that the scarcity of water at the fire on Sunday morning, was not the result of the break in the basin, as intimated by an evening cotemporary, inasmuch as there s not a fire plug within three thousand feet of the scene of the conflagration.

SUDDEN DEATH.

An Old and Esteemed Citizen of McKeesport Gone.—Another Victim.

Coroner West was yesterday afternoon summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of an old man, who had been found dead in his bed on Monday morning, at McKeesport. Deceased, John H. Boughman, had been enjoying his usual health on Sabbath evening, excepting that he complained of a slight pain in his side. Yesterday morning he was found with his feet extending out on the floor—death having evidently taken him as he was in the act of arising.

At the inquest by J. S. Kuhn gave it as his opinion that Boughman had died from heart disease, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

Deceased was a surveyor by occupation, about sixty-five years of age, and lived with a maiden sister. He was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Ladies' Brown and white cotton hose, ladies' Lisle thread and Balbriggan hose, ladies' extra length English cotton hose; a large assortment of new goods at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

BREVITIES.

The Allegheny Board of Control meets this evening.

A TANNERS' CLUB is being organized in the Fifth ward, Allegheny.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED feet of new hose have arrived for the Allegheny Fire Department.

Twenty-three common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Blackmore.

THE Board of Poor Directors of Westmoreland county, yesterday visited the Allegheny Poor House.

THE choir of the First Universalist Church will give a vocal concert this evening at their church assisted by several excellent singers.

THE Polytechnic Association will meet this evening at the rooms over the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at which an election of officers will take place.

THE Water Committee of the Allegheny Councils met yesterday evening and approved the monthly pay roll and some other minor bills.

THE gross receipts of the Orphan's Court, as returned to Controller Wilson, of Col. A. Hill, for April, amounts to $554.60 for the month of April.

THIS (Tuesday) evening the last of the course of free lectures at the Y. M. C. A. will be delivered by Dr. James King, on The subject of Darwinism. Admission free. All are invited to attend.

THE company organized for the purpose of erecting an incline plane from the base of Twenty-seventh street, East Birmingham, has received its charter, and it is rumored will commence work soon.

ORDINANCE officer Geary, of Allegheny yesterday made information against W. R. McClintock, a shoe dealer, and Clark & Co., milliners, for violating the city ordinance in permitting hanging signs over the stoves.

AT A MEETING of the Allegheny Poor Directors on Friday evening a resolution was offered to take one hundred dollars from the twelve hundred received from liquor sellers and present to Mr. Ross. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 7 to 5.

AS AN assurance that Sunday was a warm day, and that the people were bound to get air if they could, the Monongahela Incline Plane carried 2,800 persons over their road. It was by far the best day of the season. In transporting nearly 3,000 passengers, about 150 trips are necessary.

BOOK AGENTS are exerting themselves to the best of their ability in canvassing for their favorite text books. The matter of making a change, if any is made, will be decided this morning at the meeting of the Central Board. If a change is made the new books cannot be received again for three years.

THE M. E. General Conference, now in session at Brooklyn, has appointed the delegates from the Pittsburgh Annual Conference as the following committees: Episcopacy, Rev. Dr. Nesbitt; on Perusal, Dr. John Williams; on Appeals, Rev. John W. Baker; on Book Concern, Rev. Dr. Horner.

A HANDSOME memorial has been gotten up by the officers and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in memory of Captain John C. Sample, formerly in command of Company I, of that regiment. The memorial is on exhibition at W. H. Barker's picture store, Fifth avenue.

A PUBLIC installation of the officers of Smoky City Lodge of Good Templars will take place this evening, at their hall, 104 Fourth avenue. The exercises will include appropriate addresses, vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., in addition to the installation ceremonies. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

A NUMBER of boys who were employed in Flinkett & Co.'s Glass works, in Birmingham yesterday struck for an advance in their wages. The boys are from nine to thirteen years of age, and have been receiving thirty cents per day for two reliefs. They now demand an advance of twelve and a half per cent., which their employers refuse to pay.

ABOUT six o'clock last evening as a freight train was crossing Penn avenue, a man attempted to get on the train to ride to the city. He missed his hold and fell under the train, the cars passing over his left leg below the knee, completely severing it. He was taken to his residence, No. 26 Gay alley, Allegheny, where Dr. Buchanan dressed his wounds.

YESTERDAY afternoon three tinners were engaged on a scaffolding on Howard street, Allegheny, when it gave way. Two of them escaped unping to the ground, but the third fell on back, and the spouting fell on his stomach. was taken to Mercy Hospital, where Dr. ith attended him. Although no bones were oken, it is thought he sustained internal injuries.

ON Sunday afternoon, as car No. 32 on the Citizens' Passenger Railway was passing Seventy-fourth street, one of the horses broke through the iron grating over a ditch. The horse's shoe was caught in the grating and broken off, his bit snapped, and the tongue of the car was broken. The car passed over the horse, but he was only slightly injured. A delay of about twenty minutes was caused by the accident.

TWO MEN who had broken the shafts of their buggy while racing on Penn avenue last Sunday, were driving down the avenue yesterday, when the shafts gave way, throwing the buggy against the legs of the horse. This frightened the horse into a fast run down the hill, upsetting the buggy and throwing the men out, injuring one of them severely. The buggy was completely demolished.

THE new Lawrence school building, at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Charlotte streets, was dedicated to-day. Interesting exercises will be held in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at seven o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Richard Lea and Rev. W. B. Wallace in the afternoon, and in the evening by Rev. John Wilkinson, Superintendent Lickey, T. D. Keller, Esq., Mr. H. O. Gibbons, Principal of the school, and others.

A woman in Jackson township, has a strange method of releasing her husband from prison. He was arrested for false pretenses, and she, his wife, no doubt thought that by working upon the delicate feelings of the prosecutor, her lord would be released. Accordingly, taking her three offsprings, she proceeded to the house of the offended one, and insisted upon leaving them under his care until their father could take charge of them. He not only refused to care for them, but had the child so informed in no very orderly conduct—surely very trivial at that. Before Squire Hoerr the woman promised to take care of her own children.

YESTERDAY a writ of error was taken from the Common Pleas Court and an appeal made to the Supreme Court in the case of Johnston & Peters vs. the A. V. R. R. Co. Matters is a resident of Union township and, with his wife, who is alleged in the petition to be insane, owners of twenty acres of coal land, alleged to have been taken by the company named. The petitioner is dissatisfied with the price placed upon it by the viewers, and hence the appeal. In accordance with a petition presented the Court appointed Dr. T. W. Shaw, James M. Stoner and W. W. Thomson Commissioners to inquire into the sanity of the woman—a point which is necessary to have settled before her share of the estate is disposed of.

IT SEEMS the people of Coal Hill, Mount Washington, are not overly blest by the presence of Sunday visitors from the "lower regions"—or at least one class of them. The residents of that aerial height no doubt have no general dislike to the visits of the less exalted, to their part of the world, as long as those visits are made for purely innocent pastime, and we are sure would gladly welcome all who come with that intention. This, if appears, is not the intention of every one, for on Sunday "a regular mob of them," as we are informed, put the peaceful inhabitants in a terrible state by throwing at, and tearing to pieces generally, anything which they happened upon. No names are mentioned, but if peaceful people cannot go to a peaceful place to get recreation without being pelted with such conduct, somebody will have to answer.

THE GRAND JURY.

Persons Drawn to Serve During the June Term.

The following named persons have been drawn to serve during the next term of the Quarter Sessions Court, General Jail Delivery, commencing on the first Monday in June:

Brown, Patterson, Birmingham.
Brice, John, East Birmingham.
Brown, Richard, Allegheny.
Chambers, A. S., Sewickley.
Clark, Joseph, Pittsburgh.
Chaney, Alden, Allegheny.
Dunham, H. L., Sharpsburg.
Fife, W. T., Upper St. Clair township.
Gilkchrist, John, Pittsburgh.
Hopper, John, South Fayette township.
Hartman, Jacob, Pittsburgh.
Hawk, Amos, Pittsburgh.
Johnston, Joseph, Allegheny.
Kerr, R. H. McClure township.
Kinder, Caleb, Mifflin township.
Lowry, W. S., Pittsburgh.
McGinnis, Jas., Pittsburgh.
Neely, Wm., Allegheny.
Rafferty, Bernard, Pittsburgh.
Reichelsa, Chas., Allegheny.
Leary, G. A., Shaler township.
Stewart, Samuel, South Versailles township.
Sutton, Jesse, Allegheny.
Weber, Theodore, Birmingham.

The Weather Yesterday.

Many who sweltered yesterday under heavy winter clothing thought it was about time to make a change of their raiment for one more suitable for the changing season, and perhaps with this idea in view they will be visiting the merchant tailoring establishments to leave orders. If any of our readers are about to thus proceed, they can save money, and time and get the goods immediately by calling at the Boston store in Howard's Block, No. 95 Smithfield street. They will there find on hand an extensive and well assortment of goods for spring and summer wear, every garment being warranted, and the goods of the best quality, and yet sold so low as to be a marvel of cheapness. This is a branch of one of the great wholesale houses in Boston, and is conducted by Mr. E. A. Rosenthal, who has taken "square dealing" for his method. We need say nothing further of the house, but advise our readers to call at 95 Smithfield street, and test the truth of what we have said.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No mantels or mantle carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale that are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

New Goods! New Goods!—Children's fancy cotton hose, a great variety at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue, a large assortment of new goods.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Daniel Harris yesterday made information against D. Ehrwein, charging him with assault and battery. Harris alleges that the defendant called upon him at one o'clock on Saturday morning and upon answering the rap at the door the defendant seized him and struck him. Warrant issued.

Catherine Pryor charges Patrick Roach with disorderly conduct, in using violent and improper language toward her. The parties reside at Soho. A warrant for Roach has been issued.

James Hanley makes information before the Mayor charging John Harris with unprovoked assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Robert Richmond was arrested Saturday evening at Frankstown, for disorderly conduct, and while being conveyed to the Soho lock-up, kicked, bit and abused the officer scandalously. For all of which the Mayor sent Robert to the Workhouse for thirty days, in default of a fine of $50.

Six boys, who were found playing base ball on Sunday, were arrested, and yesterday mulcted by the Mayor in the sum of $5 and costs each.

James Dagnal complained to the Mayor that Wm. Stevens had used profane and abusive language to him on the street, and afterward attacked and beat him. An officer is looking for William.

C. W. Holmes made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Frank Lonk with selling liquor to a minor. Lofink keeps a saloon on Penn street, and it is alleged that he sold lager and bock beer to George Angold who is not of age. Arrested and held for a hearing.

Frederick Stroup yesterday made information before Mayor Blackmore charging Sel Connolly and a man named Maloy with felonious assault and battery. The deponent keeps a boarding house on Fifth avenue, and alleges that the defendants came to the house on Saturday night and behaved in a very disorderly manner. Stroup put them out, but they soon returned, when he attempted to eject them again. They then attacked him and cut him in the hand with a razor. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Patrick O'Donnell is charged with abusing his family. His wife made the information before Burgess Salisbury, of Ormsby, who issued a warrant.

Mayor Callow had not a single case at the morning hearing yesterday.

Before Burgess Salisbury, yesterday, an aged man, named John Riley, made a charge against Mrs. Long for assault and battery. Two granddaughters of Mr. Riley live with him as his house-keepers, and Mrs. Long, who rents a part of the house, attempted to take charge of the whole by committing the depredation, upon the female portion, complained of by the prosecutor. She was arrested.

John Lenahan made information before Justice Barker, South Side, against A. Eckhart for striking him without provocation on the head, with a pop bottle, with such force that it may yet prove fatal. Held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing.

Mr. M. Fedder, Superintendent of the Monongahela Bridge, appeared before Justice Barker and charged Charley Myers with false pretenses. In substance it appears, charges the latter with driving for a responsible party, whom he named, thereby crossing the bridge without having to pay. His account not being correct, he was held to account therefor.

Barney Dressel had two cases of "drunk again" yesterday, S. Owens and Frank Lowery, but the one having enough money left to pay his way, was released. The other remained over night, being apparently, cheaper to stay than go.

Before Alderman Strain, Henry Houck sues Thomas Murray for assault and battery, and Earnest Houck charges the same defendant with selling liquors to minors. The parties reside in East Birmingham. Warrants were issued.

W. C. Macrum, cashier of the Commercial Bank, makes information against two men named Smith and Black, charging them with assault and battery. The deponent was, on Saturday evening, sitting in the smoking car on the Connellsville night accommodation train, when the other two men commenced disorderly proceedings. It is said that Macrum attempted to quiet them, when, with no other cause, they attacked and abused him shamefully. Warrants issued.

A man named Edmund Johnston, who is wanted at Lancaster to answer charges of seduction, *fornez et cet.* was arrested last night by Detectives Cupples and Scott.

Meat Inspector Lindsay yesterday made information against Andrew Zahlbacher, a butcher doing business in Diamond market, charging him with keeping for sale diseased meat. A summons was issued.

A TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

Two Men Buried Beneath the Ruins of a Stone Wall—One Killed and the Other Fatally Injured—Inquest to be Held To-day.

Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes before three o'clock, an accident occurred on Liberty street, at the foot of Seventh avenue, which resulted in the death of two men, named William Johnston and John Cavanaugh. The men were engaged in making an excavation for the foundation of a new building about to be erected by Mr. Alex. King, at Nos. 285 and 287 Liberty street. The old foundation wall had been removed from the east side of the lot, the stones having been piled to one side. The men were engaged at the north-east corner, preparing to take down a portion of the north wall, when a heavily loaded stone wagon passed along the alley immediately in the rear of the lot, and the wall—which had been originally very loosely put together, being built of small stones, and having been undermined to some extent—gave way and fell in with a terrible crash. The men appear to have seen the mass moving and about to fall upon them, and attempted to make their escape, but stumbling upon the pile of stones in the rear of them, they were caught by the falling mass, and buried beneath.

Workmen who were employed in the casualty at once set to work, and in less time than is required in the telling, the stones and debris were removed from the fallen men. Johnston was found to be already dead, and his countenance so terribly crushed that, although life was not extinct, no hope whatever could be entertained of his recovery. The heads of both the men had been caught between the falling mass of stones and the pile upon which they were piled, and the result was that the head and face of Johnston was so crushed as to render him almost beyond identification, while his companion received a contusion just back of the temple from which the brains could be seen. He survived, of course the bodies were otherwise terribly mutilated.

Cavanaugh was removed to his home, No. 8 Stanwick street, near the Point, where he died about four o'clock. He was about forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The remains of Johnston were removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street. He was about forty-five years of age, a widower, and leaves one child, aged four years. He resided on Bedford avenue, in the Eighth ward, near the basin. Both the men were natives of Ireland, and laborers.

A message was sent to the Coroner's office, but Mr. West being absent, holding an inquest at McKeesport, Alderman McMasters was notified and empanneled a jury. No testimony was taken, however, and the inquest in both cases was adjourned. Coroner West will proceed with the investigation, inquiring into the case of Johnston at ten o'clock this morning, at Devore's undertaking establishment, and in that of Cavanaugh, at his (the Coroner's) office, at seven o'clock this evening.

THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Second Annual Report—Interesting Statistics—Receipts, Expenditures, Number of Men Employed, Number of Alarms, Loss from Fires, &c.

The second annual report of the Fire Commissioners of the city of Pittsburgh, for the year ending January 1, 1872, has just been issued, accompanying which are the reports of the Secretary, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The Secretary reports the receipts from appropriations and Finance Fund $88,252.82, and expenditures to the same amount.

The Chief Engineer reports the apparatus of Department in good condition and could possibly be expected at the present. The apparatus consists of the following: Six Steam Fire Engines, with Hose Carriages, in use; two Hook and Ladder Trucks, with an aggregate length of ladders of 205 feet, ropes, poles, axes, &c.; one Hose Carriage, in Seventeenth ward, with Company; one Hand Hose Carriage, on Second avenue, near Soho Run, without paid Company; one Steam Fire Engine, (old Neptune,) located as a substitute engine when any of the other engines in the Department are being repaired; one Steam Fire Engine, (old Allegheny,) in store, being too heavy for use in this Department; twenty-three Horses in service of the Department; one Horse, (spare,) to be used as a substitute.

There are reported in the employ of the department seventy persons, in all. The Committee have contracted for one third-class Amoskeag steamer, from the Amoskeag Manufacturing co. They have also under contract two hose-carriages, one of which is to accompany the new steamer, and the other to be stationed somewhere in the Oakland district; and also a fuel-wagon for the Department.

In consideration of the rapid growth of the East Liberty District, it is recommended that the necessary legislation be obtained for the purchase of apparatus and maintenance of a company for that locality at as early a period as possible.

The report shows that during the year there were 167 alarms from boxes, and 9 still alarms, of fires on account of which no alarm was sounded, with four false alarms. The total loss from fires was $164,334.80, the insurance being $115,023.00.

The only accident reported was that to James Mellow, who was burned to death in his carpenter shop, on April 27th.

Delicate Creatures.—This is the phrase applied by Ex. Blackness, the Mayor of Quebec, to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant contrast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment considers a fair skin, like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be *acquired*. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere, as Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, sudusing the discolored tinge, and imparting to the surface a smoothness and a gloss like that of polished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly appreciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms by this delightful preparation. T; TH;S&W

Children's Fancy Cotton Hose.—Children's fancy cotton hose, a great variety at the new stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue.

DEGELMAN & BLACK.

PRISON SOCIETY.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society—Election of Officers.

The sixth annual meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society, was held last evening in the Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A., corner Penn and St. Clair streets. Major Wm. Frew presided and in the absence of Mr. R. C. Miller, the Secretary, Mr. Robt. Orr was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Frew delivered a short address in which he stated the object of the association and the work they had accomplished. He stated that the society had employed an agent who had visited the prisons daily, and held religious services in the jails each week, and with very encouraging results. The Society is trying to benefit those who are incarcerated within prison walls, and to encourage and assist those who go out from the prison, by giving them words of hope and helping them to secure work by which they may earn an honest livelihood. The Society has also done a great work in seeking out and liberating persons who have been imprisoned through some technicality of the law though they are entirely innocent of crime.

The Secretary's report for the past year was then read. The report complains of great difficulty in obtaining suitable persons who are able and willing to engage in this great work. Though many have assisted by their labor and money, a large proportion of those who engage in the work become discouraged by the slow progress which they make. Since May, 1871, the Society has received $1,762.88, and disbursed $1,682.89, leaving a balance of $109.99.

Mr. Frank VanGorder, of the Committee on Railroad Transportation, reported that the committee had been doing a good work in securing half fare passes on the railroads for prisoners whose time had expired, thus furnishing means for them to get to their homes, when they otherwise would be left a prey upon the community.

Rev. E. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, was then introduced and delivered a very eloquent address in favor of a thorough prison reform. He urged upon society the necessity of encouraging those who have come out of our prisons and penitentiaries by kind words and good advice to break off from their evil habits and commence life over again by following that which is good. This can only be done by pleading in his bread feelings of self respect—the idea that he is still a man.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to the Press of the city, and the Railroads for their many favors, to Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. E. F. Wallgren for address, to the Allegheny Quartette Club for the music of the evening, and to the Y. M. C. A. and Young Men's Home for the use of their rooms.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: President, Mr. Robt. Orr; Vice President, Major W. Frew; 2nd Vice President, Mr. Wm. Thaw; Recording Secretary, Mr. R. C. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. D. Herr; Counselor, Messrs. Thomas A. Marshall and E. Christy. Acting Committee, Messrs. T. H. Rabe, J. N. McConnigle, Dr. Rush, Wray, Barclay Preston, Hon. Geo. Wilson, Jas. R. Reeder, Frank Van Gorder, Rev. J. Dermitt, A. C. Ingalls, R. F. Woodland, A. A. Wessel, R. W. McKever, A. Nasi, Benj. Page, Prof. Johnson, Rev. A. McLaughlin, T. L. Rose, B. L. Wood, Rev. Wm. Preston, W. W. Knox, Rev. W. G. Taylor, Frank Woods, Robt. Carr and Rev. T. L. Milligan.

After singing the doxology the Society adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWERTT AND COLLIER.

W. H. Sheib vs. Evan Evans, previously reported. Defendant confessed judgment for costs.

Catharine McKnight vs. Wm. Good. Action for services alleged to have been rendered as seamstress. Verdict for plaintiff for $41.91.

Brown vs. Mackrell. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $26.00.

Julius Moore vs. Wm. Obey. Action in replevin for services rendered as musician. Verdict for plaintiff for $44.40.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Adaline Stahl. Inquisition to inquire into the sanity of defendant. Jury found in favor of lunacy. Wife declared to be insane, and incapable of managing her estate.

Joseph Schoeppner vs. Henry Stein et ux. Action for slander, in circulating a report that the plaintiff had murdered his child. On trial.

Trial List for Today.

159. Charlton vs. Hornberg.
160. McKelvey vs. Citizens' Passenger Railway Company.
168. Brooks vs. Stumb.
171. Archibald vs. Bates.
172. Same vs. Same.
174. Beckenbach vs. Montgomery.
177. Same vs. Faelkner.
178. Same vs. McGreevy.
119. National Bank of Commerce vs. Clancy.
203. O'Connor vs. Jones et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The May term of the United States District Court was formally opened yesterday. The list of Grand Jurors was called and the Court appointed Thomas Greer, of Indiana County, Foreman of Susquehanna County, as foreman. After a brief charge the jury retired to their room.

After the list of the traverse jurors had been called the court took a good look at the scarcely half fare passes on the railroads for prisoners whose time had expired, thus furnishing means for them to get to their homes, when they otherwise would be left a prey upon the community.

Rev. E. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, was then introduced and delivered a very eloquent address in favor of a thorough prison reform. He urged upon society the necessity of encouraging those who have come out of our prisons and penitentiaries by kind words and good advice to break off from their evil habits and commence life over again by following that which is good. This can only be done by pleading in his bread feelings of self respect—the idea that he is still a man.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to the Press of the city, and the Railroads for their many favors, to Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. E. F. Wallgren for address, to the Allegheny Quartette Club for the music of the evening, and to the Y. M. C. A. and Young Men's Home for the use of their rooms.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected, as follows: President, Mr. Robt. Orr; Vice President, Major W. Frew; 2nd Vice President, Mr. Wm. Thaw; Recording Secretary, Mr. R. C. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. D. Herr; Counselor, Messrs. Thomas A. Marshall and E. Christy. Acting Committee, Messrs. T. H. Rabe, J. N. McConnigle, Dr. Rush, Wray, Barclay Preston, Hon. Geo. Wilson, Jas. R. Reeder, Frank Van Gorder, Rev. J. Dermitt, A. C. Ingalls, R. F. Woodland, A. A. Wessel, R. W. McKever, A. Nasi, Benj. Page, Prof. Johnson, Rev. A. McLaughlin, T. L. Rose, B. L. Wood, Rev. Wm. Preston, W. W. Knox, Rev. W. G. Taylor, Frank Woods, Robt. Carr and Rev. T. L. Milligan.

After singing the doxology the Society adjourned.

THE STATE.

ADAMS—Cheering reports from the crops. Gettysburgers complain of a scarcity of water, owing to a leak in the earth. Fires are raging in the mountains.——A young man who had enjoyed the hospitalities of Mrs. Samuel Weaver, on the score of being a former intimate friend of her deceased husband, stole $100 from the house, and disappeared last Friday.

BERKS—Cyrus Lesher, two years old, was drowned in the dam of his father's mill on Saturday.——The Reading Driving Park has been "sheriffed" out for $625.——Henry Lerch was caught under a falling embankment, and killed at Kissinger's bridge.——The colored people of Reading have resolved to test the question of the admission of their children into the public schools in court, and each colored man contributes a dollar to the litigation fund.——Dr. Henry Tyson, warden of the County Prison died last Friday.——Bishop Horne, of the Episcopal Church, has fixed upon Reading for his headquarters.

BRADFORD.—A Sunday-school revival has been commenced in Canton.——Enough said Robert Collyer were he attractions in Tonawanda last week.

CHESTER.—Small-pox at Westfield.——The principal offices of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad have been located at Jamestown.——Patent Right swindlers have commenced operating.——Fish culture is attracting attention at Marysville.

CARROLL.—Thomas Green, last Friday, at Westminster, had his arm caught between the cog wheels in a mill, and crushed so as to render amputation necessary.

CRAWFORD.—Ex-Governor Thomas has been delighting the Meadvillians.——Hon. George B. Delamater gave a reception in Meadville Thursday night, which was a brilliant success.——Meadville has a new fire alarm bell, costing $175, and the people are anxious for a fire, that it may be tried.

DAUPHIN.—A new tribe of Red men is being organized at San Francisco.——Lykens has a new bank, organized on Monday.——Jenkin Harris was found dead in the road at Newport, on Saturday morning. He attempted to walk the railroad trestle and fell through. A large family mourn him.——The agricultural association of Upper Dauphin propose to put their grounds in order at once and inaugurate a trotting season.——The oldest Knight Templar in the United States is said to be Robert Wilson, Esq., of Highspie, Dauphin county. He joined the order in Ireland, fifty-five years ago. Mr. Wilson is also a Scottish Rite Mason, and prepartations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday.——In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, the case of the Commonwealth against John Glatfelter, late Treasurer of York county, for $2,578.85, was rendered in favor of the Commonwealth.

FRANKLIN.—A daughter of Charles Davis, of Waynesboro, aged 14 months, whilst playing with some corn on the 9th ult., got a grain in her windpipe. After remaining in the air passages 18 hours, and all surgical skill employed up abandoned, and grave constitutional symptoms taken place, the physicians in attendance made an artificial opening into the windpipe a little above the breast bone; when, by a fit of coughing, the little sufferer expelled the grain through this opening, it flying out on the floor. The wound was carefully closed, and the child is rapidly convalescing.——The Republican county committee will meet in Chambersburg on the 11th of June.

FREDERICK.—A son of George Craig, of Frederick, aged eight years, had his leg broken on Friday, while playing in a new building and falling through the joists. Last week a child, two years old, daughter of Mr. Emanuel Myers, living near Mt. Pleasant, came to a terrible death. It appears that the mother left the child alone in a room in which there was a tin plate stove, and on returning she found the clothes of the house. During her absence the child's clothing caught fire from the stove, and when she returned it was burnt to a crisp.——On Monday night of last week the coach shop of John T. Hildebrand, in Myersville, was destroyed by fire. The flames communicated to Enoch Poffinberger's blacksmith shop and the Lutheran church. Loss, $7,000; insured for $3,000.

LEBANON.—The Wyoming base ball club has commenced operations. No victories yet.——The election in Scranton passed off quietly on Friday.——All the drinking houses were closed in Scranton.——The police of Scranton have commenced their raid on dogs.

MERCER.—Mercer wants a band wagon.——The "Shenango Furnaces," at West Middlesex, considering their size, are doing a remarkably good business. No. 2 made 210 ton last week.——Wheat in Oldham and Sandy Lake townships, Barkhill, Fairfield, Jamaica, Pelmbet, Pelton & Co., Geo. A. Prince & Co., Burdett, Vogle & Hughes, &c., all of which must be sold out for what they will bring, regardless of cost, as we must have room for our summer stock.——Call soon, if you would secure a bargain. A liberal reduction for cash.

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Ease of operation is one of the chief merits of the "Light Running Domestic." On sitting down to it the first expression is frequently an exclamation of surprise, "Why, how *easy it runs!*" The value of this feature is apparent from the fact that no power is so costly as that of human muscle; but when it is remembered that the health of multitudes of women is permanently injured each year by over-taxing the muscles, the vital importance is incalculable. *Over fifty per cent. of the average power used by other machines is saved in running the* LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC. This is not justly to be called the woman's friend? Closely linked with, and largely dependent upon, simplicity and ease of running is durability. For friction involves *wear* as well as power. In the "Light Running Domestic" friction is reduced to the lower point; the wearing points are finely finished and hardened steel, making it, with all its other points of superiority, the most durable machine in the market. E. W. Steadman & Co.,